

Chernenko Insists on U.S. Move For Talks

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, said Monday that talks with the United States on limiting strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons could be resumed at any moment if Washington removed the obstacles it created by deploying new missiles.

Mr. Chernenko's remarks, at a 35-minute meeting with the West German opposition leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, appeared to mark no substantive change in the position set out by Mr. Chernenko and his predecessor as Communist Party chief, the late Yuri V. Andropov. Both leaders placed the blame for the breakdown of the talks last year on the United States and said that it was up to Washington to create conditions that would make resumption possible.

The Soviet Union is still ready to resume the problem of both strategic and European nuclear armaments on a constructive, mutually acceptable basis, Mr. Chernenko said, as quoted by Tass news agency.

He added: "The talks can be resumed at any moment, let only the United States remove the obstacles which it created by fielding its new missiles in Europe. Then there will be no need for our response measures."

The Kremlin broke off negotiations in Geneva on Nov. 24 after the first batteries of medium-range Pershing-2 and cruise missiles were transported to their bases in West Germany and Britain. It followed up by adjourning the negotiations on strategic weapons without agreeing to a date for their resumption.

The suspension of the two sets of talks is believed to have been a central concern of U.S. policymakers who met in Washington earlier this month for a review of U.S.-Soviet relations. The ambassador to Moscow, Arthur A. Hartman, who participated in the review, returned to the Soviet capital last week and met on Sunday with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Neither side has revealed any details of the Hartman-Gromyko discussion. But in his remarks to Mr. Vogel, Mr. Chernenko implied that nothing had transpired to raise the Kremlin's hopes of renewed negotiations on nuclear arms or its willingness to suspend countermeasures it has ordered in response to the U.S. deployments in Europe.



Walter F. Mondale complained of "Republican throat" Monday while addressing a rally of senior citizens in Miami Beach.

Hart Keeps 'Fresh Start' Image Intact in Debate

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — Cast as the front-runner for the first time, Senator Gary Hart withstood the best shots his four rivals could deliver and emerged from Sunday's Democratic presidential debate with his image intact as the candidate claiming a "fresh start" for America.

Cast as the challenger, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale raised every doubt he could about the credentials of the pretender to the Democratic presidential nomination, but stumbled over the question of how much influence special interests have had on his campaign.

Cast as the chorus of what became at times a two-man debate, Senator John Glenn of Ohio, former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson chafed in frustration, but managed to play to their own constituencies.

Sunday's final debate before 10 days of caucuses and primaries in 17 states and two territories — the busiest such period in the Democratic race — was high political drama. There were sharp exchanges, quick repartee, and a tension that was apparent beneath the determined smiles all five men wore.

The tone was set at the beginning, when John Chancellor of NBC News, the moderator, reminded everyone that since they had last met in New Hampshire, Mr. Hart had been winning and the others had been losing.

Mr. McGovern, who has known Mr. Hart longer than any of the others, drew first blood, saying "some legitimate questions have to be asked" about Mr. Hart's promise of "new ideas."

With his own campaign apparently sputtering to extinction in the days of caucuses and primaries in 17 states and two territories — the busiest such period in the Democratic race — was high political drama. There were sharp exchanges, quick repartee, and a tension that was apparent beneath the determined smiles all five men wore.

Mr. Jackson, who has, in Mr. Chancellor's words, lost all but the blacks from his "Rainbow Coalition" that was to have gathered disadvantaged Americans, bid resolutely for blacks at every opportunity, aiming his rhetoric almost entirely at those for whom "the misery index" has increased under President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Hart attacked Mr. Mondale on Monday as a captive of special-interest politics. He made eight campaign stops in Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

Sounding the generational theme of his campaign, he told students at Columbus College in Columbus, Georgia: "This country has not passed its prime. Its leaders have passed their prime."

He repeated his charge that if Mr. Mondale were elected he would take office owing favors to political action committees, labor unions and other groups that have endorsed or contributed large amounts of money to the Mondale campaign.

But they were the bit players Sunday in what Mr. Mondale called "a two-man race" for the nomination. The essential drama was in the role reversal for Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale since the days, just four primaries and caucuses ago, when Mr. Mondale was in front.

In the early going, Mr. Hart tried to patronize the others a bit, saying, "As Fritz has very accurately stated" and suggesting that Mr. McGovern and the others would have no doubts about his "new ideas" if they had read the book he had sent them last year.

But this was not a night when he could get by with head pats — not with the rocket shots Mr. Mondale was delivering.

"When I hear your new ideas," Mr. Mondale said to Mr. Hart, "I'm reminded of the ad, 'Where's the beef?' — a reference to a ham."

The fact of it is that Castro is a Communist dictator and we need a president who knows the difference," Mr. Mondale said.

He dismissed polls showing him trailing Mr. Hart in Florida.

Senator Glenn, meanwhile, picked up the endorsement of former Attorney General Griffin Bell on Monday and discounted polls that show him running a weak third in all three Southern primary states.

In Boston, former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota, hoping to duplicate his 1972 success in Massachusetts, urged a large crowd of enthusiastic voters at a rally Monday to vote with their consciences Tuesday. He predicted that he would finish first or second in Massachusetts and has said if he does not he will drop out of the race.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, meanwhile, spoke Monday from the pulpit of the late Martin Luther King Jr. in Montgomery, Alabama, and accused Senator Hart and Mr. Mondale of "trying to pick the fruit of trees they did not plant," referring to their appeal for black votes.

Mr. Mondale charged that Mr. Hart had been weak and vacillating on arms control.

He also said Senator Hart was wrong in an interview when he refused to call Fidel Castro's government in Cuba "totalitarian."

Gemayel Praises Assad As Peace Talks Open

By Jack Redden
United Press International

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The leaders of Lebanon's factions began peace talks on Monday with President Amin Gemayel calling for an end to nine years of "insane and continuous war."

The conference was delayed eight hours to await the arrival of a key Syrian observer, Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam. It finally began without Mr. Khaddam present, but Mr. Gemayel's opening speech included generous praise of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

Mr. Khaddam arrived later by air in Geneva and was driven to Lausanne.

The Lebanese president spoke of the "frankness and loyalty" shown last month during talks when Mr. Gemayel acceded to Syrian demands for abrogation of the U.S.-mediated agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

"I firmly believe that President Assad... will use all his influence to help Lebanon reach a stage of health and stability, especially in the critical circumstances in the area, for the mutual interest of both countries and the other Arab interests," Mr. Gemayel said.

Only hours before the talks began, however, the Syrian-backed Druze Moslem rebels warned that their anti-government position had not changed and said, "Our battle is continuing."

As the leaders sat down to talk, at least 17 persons were reported killed and 38 wounded in mortar and rocket exchanges in Beirut. At least 16 were killed in West Beirut alone, according to the Moslem-controlled Voice of Arab Lebanon.

Government sources in Beirut said that General Ibrahim Tannous, the Christian commander of the Lebanese Army, had submitted his resignation to Mr. Gemayel and said that it would be accepted at the conclusion of the conference to please the Syrian-backed rebels. However, sources in the president's delegation here denied the report.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Gemayel said that all Lebanese were looking to the conference "in the hope that we bring forth the good news of salvation to a people exhausted by massacres and to a nation afflicted with wounds."

The Lebanese president said that 100,000 people had died during "nine years of an insane and continuous war."

Mr. Gemayel mentioned the United States only in connection with contributing troops to the multinational force in Beirut and with negotiating the agreement with Israel that he has since abrogated.

Outlining general priorities toward restoring peace and sovereignty to Lebanon, he told the other leaders: "I envision it with Arab identity, active within its environment, proud of its leading role and its surrounding environment, proud of it."

Earlier, Marwan Hamade, chief adviser to the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, said that his delegation would not tolerate any "apartheid between communities" — a reference to divisions that some Christian leaders want to be made stronger.

"Our aim, our battle is continuing, it has not changed," Mr. Hamade said at a news conference at the heavily fortified lakeside hotel where the Lebanese leaders met for a second round of national reconciliation talks.

Mr. Hamade refused to go into details of the Druze position, which was reported to be at odds with some of the other leaders who had united against Mr. Gemayel's government.

Rashid Karami, a former prime minister and close ally of Syria, talked of limited demands in the Lausanne talks. The statements by Mr. Karami, a Sunni Moslem, could indicate a split by the Sunnis from the tougher demands of the Druze and the Shiite Moslems. The Druze and the Shiite militias were mainly responsible for the setbacks suffered by the government army.

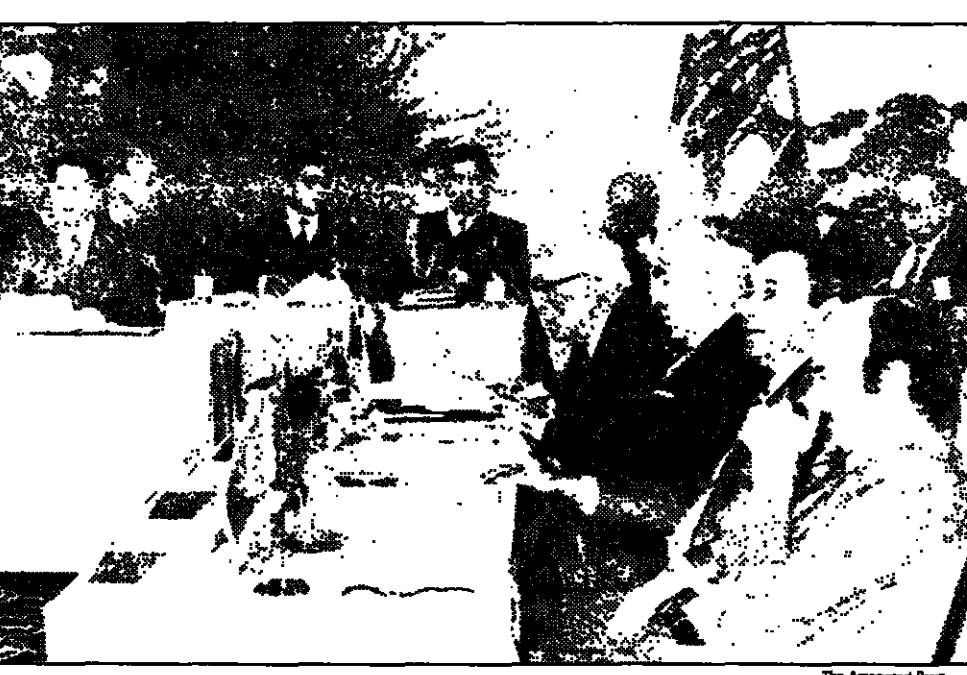
A key demand of opposition leaders has been that blame be assessed for heavy shelling of Moslem residential areas that resulted in hundreds of deaths last month.

The Druze radio in Beirut reported Monday that Mr. Jumblat and the Shiite Moslem rebel leader, Nabih Berri, had agreed "on the necessity of bringing Amin Gemayel to reckoning for the massacres and breaking the Lebanese Constitution."

The talks were expected to last five days, according to Rafik Hariri, a private businessman who has handled Saudi efforts to mediate an end to the Lebanese war. Saudi Arabia and Syria have observer status for the conference.

The conference, at Lausanne's Hotel Beau Rivage, was accompanied by intense security precautions. Steel plates blocked windows of the meeting hall, barbed wire ringed the palatial structure and sandbags protected the entrance.

6.00 Dn.	Israel	1.5	115	Norway	4.00 Nkr
19.5	Italy	1300 Lira		Oman	13.700 Rials
0.650 Dm	Jordan	450 Fds		Portugal	80 Esc.
40 B.Fr	Kuwait	Sta. 16.00		Qatar	6.50 Rials
C.S. 1.10	Lebanon	500 Fds		Rep. of Ireland	70 P.
600 Mks	Lithuania	1,500 L.L.		Saudi Arabia	6.00 R.
7.00 Dkr.	Luxembourg	40 L.F.		Spain	700 Ptas.
100 F.	Malta	200 M.L.		Sweden	6.00 S.Kr.
6.00 F.Fr	Mexico	35 Cents		Switzerland	2.20 S.Fr.
5.50 F.	Morocco	5.50 Dhs.		Taiwan	2.00 Dts.
2.30 DM.	Netherlands	2.50 F.		Turkey	1.5 200.00
45 P.	Nigeria	170 K.		U.A.E.	1.00 Dirh
70 Dr				U.S. (Mil. Jkr.)	80.85
115 Yens				Yugoslavia	100 D.



Leaders of Lebanese factions listened as President Amin Gemayel, left, spoke at the opening of a national reconciliation conference Monday in Lausanne, Switzerland. Seated foreground from right are the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat; the Shiite leader, Nabih Berri; former Prime Minister Rashid Karami; and former President Suleiman Franjeh.

Shuffling of Aides in Syria Viewed As Effort by Assad to Balance Power

New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Arab political figures and Western analysts say they view President Hafez al-Assad's shuffling of his cabinet and the appointment of three new vice presidents, including his younger brother Rifaat, as an effort to balance power among his potential successors.

The agency listed the vice presidents in the following order: Abdel Halim Khaddam, formerly foreign minister; Rifaat al-Assad, head of the "defense companies," a reinforced division of 25,000 well-armed soldiers who have traditionally guarded the city; and Mohammed Zuhair Masharqa, a regional undersecretary of Syria's ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party.

President Assad also appointed Farouk al-Sharaa, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting minister of information, as the new foreign minister. Yassine Rajubh, the governor of the district of Damascus, was named information minister.

Major General Mustafa Tlas will retain his post as defense minister and also become deputy prime minister.

The appointments were announced late Sunday night by the government-controlled press agency, which published the presidential decrees identifying the 36-member cabinet and the three vice presidents.

Toward this end, Rifaat al-Assad succeeded in having himself named as one of the three vice presidents. But Syrian officials added that he would probably be required to relinquish control of his powerful military units when he assumes his post as vice president.

From a military position, the officials said, this would significantly weaken his standing and place the president's brother on a more even footing with Mr. Khaddam, a government official who has come up through the ranks and controls no military units, and with Mr. Masharqa, a senior party official.

The announcement Sunday did not specify areas of responsibility of the three vice presidents. One Syrian analyst said that Mr. Khaddam would be placed in charge of foreign affairs, and that Rifaat al-Assad would be given responsibility for defense and security forces. If true, this would constitute a major improvement of the latter's political and military standing within Syria.

However, this reading was disputed by several Arabs in Damascus. Some suggested that Mr. Assad's promotion to vice president reflected a diminution of his power rather than the opposite.

"President Assad was not pleased by the near confrontation in the streets of the capital last week between his brother's forces and those of the regular military," said a highly placed Lebanese.

The cabinet shuffle had been expected for months.

15,000 Phone Calls Later, U.S. Woman Gets Bill

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For weeks, Jane Landenberger had been receiving unusual telephone calls from her Bedford, New York, home. Then, last Monday, she got the oddest call of all. She was talking on the phone with a friend when an operator broke in to say that the telephone company was trying to reach her and that it was urgent.

"It was a supervisor, a Mrs. Gackstatter in the business office in White Plains," Mrs. Landenberger recalled Sunday. "She wanted to talk to me about my February phone bill. She said, 'It is excessive.'"

"I was a little flip," Mrs. Landenberger said. "It was excessive last month, too. How excessive is it?"

"She said, 'It is \$109,505.86.'"

As if that wasn't enough, Mrs. Landenberger said, she was told that "the bill was too large, too heavy, to send through the mail, so they were going to send it by United Parcel Service."

"I thought, Oh, my God. This is something else!"

The next day, a truck delivered the bill — all 2,578 pages of it, wrapped in five elastic-bound bundles that were nearly too heavy to lift. The bill recorded about 15,000 calls to and from Europe, South America, Africa, the Far East and points across the United States.

All had been charged to Mrs. Landenberger's telephone credit card, the one she uses each year so it will not be lost or stolen, in what New York Telephone Co. security officials Sunday called one of the biggest frauds of its kind.

It was done, apparently, by a host of people — no one knows how many — all of whom had to have known both Mrs. Landenberger's home telephone number and her telephone credit card number. How the call thieves got the numbers is unclear.

An investigation is under way to catch the culprits, who may have been involved in anything from college pranks to drug deals. But the malefactor's bogus credit has at least been cut off. Telephone company officials have issued a new credit card to Mrs. Landenberger.

And to ease the shock of her bill somewhat, they have issued her a credit for \$109,457.83, leaving a balance to be paid of \$47.03, the total for her legitimate calls last month.

Still, the experience has left her a little unnerved.

"I have a feeling my phone number is up in every rest room from here to California," she said Sunday, as she leafed through the stacks and stacks of charges.

"Here's a four-hour call from Miami to Caracas for \$200," she said. "There are lots of calls to South America. There are calls to Libya, Nigeria, England, Italy, France, Alaska, the Philippines. They're from the United States mostly, the great majority of them from the Miami area."

The strange tale of Mrs. Landenberger's telephone bill began last January, she said, when more than \$300 in excess charges appeared.

"I called the company," she said. "They were very nice about it. They called me back and said they had credited the \$300 to my account."

Then, early in February, the weird telephone calls began coming in at all hours of the day and night, leaving Mrs. Landenberger sleepless and puzzled. Some of the calls, she said, were placed by "a man with a foreign-sounding voice."

"He would talk for 45 minutes or 1 hour and he would say 'Who is this?'" she said Sunday. "One night there were 19 calls. I got no sleep at all. I believe they were long-distance calls because the connection was kind of crackly."

To stop the mysterious calls, Mrs. Landenberger eventually used a ruse suggested by telephone company security officials. The last time the stranger called, she flashed the operator and said, so that the caller could hear, "Please trace this call."

That ended my receiving any more crazy calls, but apparently they were still charging calls to my account through February," she said.

A telephone company spokesman, Lon Braithwaite, said that a new credit card number was issued to Mrs. Landenberger on Feb. 21, but Mrs. Landenberger noted that many of the calls listed on her huge bill were dated after that.

The phone company evidently had no doubts about Mrs. Landenberger's honesty. But until further investigation, the spokesman said, it was unclear whether her case represented an aberration or a serious flaw in the security of telephone credit cards.

Unlike credit cards used in stores, telephone credit cards need never be shown to anyone. A credit card caller on a Touch-Tone phone simply punches in a personal identification number that is printed on the card. On rotary phones, the caller tells the number and some other information to the operator.

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TOMORROW

East Germans suspected of crimes are listed by a West German prosecutor for use in court in case of reunification.

Bonn Socialists Stress NATO Support

After Failure to Bar Missiles, Opposition Seems to Return to Centrist Policy

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — West Germany's Social Democratic Party, in a somewhat chastened mood after its unsuccessful campaign against U.S. medium-range missiles, is trying to re-establish its credentials as a supporter of the Atlantic alliance and shows signs of returning to more centrist foreign policy positions.

On a visit to Washington last month, the opposition party's parliamentary leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, carried the message that the party's spurning of the American missiles should not be read as a spurning of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Conspicuously left behind in Bonn was Egon Bahr, the architect of the party's reversal of a policy it forged when Helmut Schmidt was chancellor.

Mr. Bahr, one of the Social Democrats' most adventurous thinkers, has gone so far as to propose the removal of all nuclear weapons from countries that do not possess them, including West Germany.

"There are no atomic weapons in Norway or Denmark," he argued in an interview. "Are they subject to blackmail? Where does the security of West Berlin come from? It has no atomic weapons."

Mr. Bahr was defeated when he tried to have this position adopted at the Social Democrats' strategy commission, which met to draw up resolutions for a party congress in May. In a telling comment, Mr. Bahr noted that his constituents seemed suddenly preoccupied with domestic economic affairs, not missiles.

Karl Kaiser, a prominent Social Democratic intellectual who has

consistently defended the Schmidt line, likened the Social Democrats' current mood to a pendulum that has taken a broad swing to the left.

"The pendulum hasn't started swinging back in the other direction," he said. "But in my opinion, the pendulum has stopped."

Mr. Kaiser and a number of other Schmidt supporters have just published a book titled "Where Are the Social Democrats Drifting?" which bears a photograph of a dystopian-looking Mr. Schmidt on its pink cover.

The party's new mood shows up in an inclination to disparage extreme left-wingers like Oskar Lafontaine, the Social Democrats' leader in the Saarland, who has called for West Germany's withdrawal from NATO.

Horst Ehmke, a pivotal party figure who joined those who opposed the missiles, said, "Lafontaine's ideas are stupid."

He contended that the Social Democrats were "trying to prevent the peace movement from going to the direction of radicalization, to prevent a big discussion of the alliance as such."

The anti-missile movement, meanwhile, seems to have become inactive and is badly divided.

At a Munich security seminar earlier this month, though, Mr. Ehmke demonstrated that his party had not jettisoned the American-baiting tendencies that characterized its autumn campaign against the missiles.

"The fear in Europe of a worsening confrontation between the superpowers has become greater than concern about the Soviet Union's military superiority in one field or another," he asserted.

"Fear is mounting that the world

will be drawn into a nuclear war because of an American policy of confrontation and an arms race between the two sides."

But even though the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles will not be completed until 1987, the Social Democrats have clearly decided not to make their further stationing a front-runner issue.

Instead, they have broadened the agenda, urging such initiatives as the stepped-up removal of tactical nuclear weapons from West Germany, the drawdown of chemical weapons stocks and the creation of an 83-mile (134-kilometer) nuclear-free zone on either side of the West German-East German frontier.

Gesine Schwan, a West Berliner who belongs to the pro-Schmidt faction, argued that the party's basic flaw was that it had become "ideologically neutral" in the East-West conflict and was inclining to "a taboo-ing of criticism of the Soviet Union."

"They are just shutting their eyes to the Soviet Union," she contended. "The Social Democrats have not found a formula to replace their old détente policy."

Even so, NATO diplomats in Bonn say they are encouraged by the new accents coming from the Social Democrats, which some suspect reflect a shifting agenda in West Germany away from the once-obsessive missile issue.

The rapidity with which the peace movement has fragmented has taken all by surprise, commented a senior Western diplomat, who linked this development to the Social Democrats' quiet reappraisal. "While some of us had been afraid we were seeing the end of a national consensus, we may be seeing the resurrection of consensus."

Cubans in Nicaragua Now Chosen Differently

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

HAVANA — Reacting to the Grenada experience, Cuba has reduced the number of advisers working in Nicaragua and rotated civilians there to include younger men with better military training.

"That is to say, we arrange, when we send doctors, we arrange to send younger doctors instead of sending very aged doctors who could have trouble, for example, in case of an aggression against Nicaragua, since naturally the doctors are in remote regions," said Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

"In the same way for teachers, we arrange that they be fellows likely to confront any abnormal situation that could present itself. That is the change so far."

In December, Cuba reduced the number of civilian advisers it had in Nicaragua. Mr. Rodriguez's emphasis on military readiness underlined the impact of Cuba's setback when U.S. forces invaded Grenada on Oct. 25 and killed or took prisoner Cuban construction workers and civilian and military advisers.

"Because of the Grenada experience, we are changing the structure of our groups," Mr. Rodriguez said.

He declined to say how many Cuban advisers left Nicaragua or how many have returned.

Sandinist and U.S. officials say about 2,000 left when the Christmas holidays began and that about half that many have returned in recent weeks, meaning a net decline of about 1,000. Most of those who were not replaced were believed to be civilians, mostly teachers whose positions were filled by newly trained Nicaraguans.

Mr. Rodriguez said that most of those who returned to Cuba were students and professors.

The number of Cubans in Nicaragua, particularly military advisers, has been a central issue in Reagan administration complaints about the Marxist-oriented Sandinist government. U.S. officials estimated the pre-cutoff total at 6,000, including 2,000 military or security advisers, 2,000 teachers and 2,000 doctors, engineers and construction workers.

Cubans and Nicaraguans usually decline to discuss the numbers on the record, although President Fidel Castro told U.S. reporters in Havana in July he had only 200 military advisers in Nicaragua.

Some observers interpreted the Cuban departures in December as a goodwill gesture by the Sandinists.

But the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Langhorne A. Motley, dismissed them as "false signals." The under-secretary of defense for policy, Fred C. Ikle, qualified them as "pretense."

Mr. Rodriguez said the reduction and personnel changes should not be interpreted as having a political meaning, but rather as a practical reaction to what happened on Grenada.

Despite U.S. claims that the 780 Cubans on the island fought as military units, Castro has said the overwhelming majority were civilians, more than half over 40, who picked up weapons only in defense against the U.S. attack.

"In reality, what has happened so far, although there have been quantitative changes and changes in the structure, cannot be interpreted as having a political meaning," Mr. Rodriguez said. "It doesn't have any."

But he went on to his way to stress Cuba's willingness to withdraw all military advisers as part of a Central American agreement that would also include U.S. forces.

"This is very important," he said.

Mr. Rodriguez said Cuba would even withdraw civilian advisers and teachers if this would help smooth the way for agreement between Nicaragua and its neighbors allied with the United States.

"This is not logical, but we would do it," he said.

Hart 'Fresh Start' Image Is Kept Intact in Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

burger commercial on U.S. television.

"Fritz, if you'll just listen for a minute, I think you'll see it," Mr. Hart said. But what people were seeing was a tough, aggressive Mr. Mondale — a candidate they had not known before.

The deposed favorite was on the attack when he suddenly stumbled over his own words and the special-interest issue that has plagued him.

Saying he would not be inhibited by his campaign promises to Democratic constituency groups from taking strong action to curb budget deficits, Mr. Mondale said, "I've told you... I'm going to stand up

for special-interest groups — uh, against special-interest groups."

The laughter that filled the Fox Theater must have broken the hearts of some Mondale backers.

Mr. Mondale fought back with the charges on Mr. Hart's votes for oil interests that he has used for the past week, but Mr. Hart was confident enough to brush them off with a "There you go again" — the line Mr. Reagan used in his 1980 debates against President Jimmy Carter.

The confident Coloradan rolled into his closing lines, turning back Mr. McGovern's opening challenge in a strong assertion that he was committed to the old values of the Democratic Party as anyone on stage, but unlike the others, understood that "we cannot go back" to the solutions of the past.

As he finished, he embodied in gesture as well as word the promise of "a fresh start for the country."

But Mr. Mondale was not done. Given the last word, he tipped into Mr. Hart again, calling his view on the security stakes in the Gulf "naïve," his dismissal of Fidel Castro's totalitarianism "wrong," and his record on arms control "weak."

Mr. Hart, who had folded his notes and set his smile in place, heard Mr. Mondale out, shook his head and walked off stage.

The next word will come from the voters on Tuesday.

Islamic Group Formally Allows Egypt to Return

United Press International

CASABLANCA, Morocco — Egypt has been formally reinstated as a member of the Islamic Conference Organization, a group comprising Moslem countries. King Hassan II announced Monday.

The king, who is the current president of the conference, Sunday informed its secretary-general, Habib Chatti of Tunisia, "to take all necessary measures to permit Egypt to resume officially its activities in the Islamic Conference."

The reintegration of Egypt became definite following a report presented by a committee formed at the fourth Islamic summit meeting in Casablanca in January to investigate the readmission of Egypt.

Egypt was excluded from both the Islamic Conference and the Arab League after it signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

The Arab League has not yet announced whether Egypt will be readmitted. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said in a U.S. television interview Sunday that Egypt would not rejoin the Arab League if membership required canceling the U.S.-mediated peace accords with Israel.

Frenchman Sentenced In Israel Bomb Plot

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — A French teacher was sentenced to four years in prison Monday after being convicted by a three-judge panel of aiding the Palestine Liberation Organization in an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a Tel Aviv skyscraper.

Henri Eichholtzer, 28, was convicted in Tel Aviv District Court of "assisting the enemy in its war against Israel" in a plot to bomb the 36-story Shalom Tower, which houses government offices and a department store in central Tel Aviv. Mr. Eichholtzer was accused of taking photographs of the Shalom Tower in 1978 and giving them to PLO members.

After 34 Years in Prison, Man Freed by Japan Court

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A death row inmate who spent 34 years behind bars and faced the gallows for allegedly killing a black-market rice dealer was freed Monday by a court decision that nullified his sentence and declared him not guilty.

Supporters cried "Banzai!" when the outcome of the retrial for Shigeoichi Taniguchi, 53, was made known outside the district court in Takamatsu, on Japan's main southwestern island of Shikoku.

"Everything I see is glittering," Mr. Taniguchi said at a news conference outside the courthouse. "All I want to do now is to go back to my village and till the land." The Kyodo News Service said Mr. Taniguchi was entitled to receive the equivalent of \$328,000 in indemnity for the years he spent in prison.

Mr. Taniguchi was accused of the February 1950 robbery-slaying of a 65-year-old black-market rice dealer. The equivalent of \$36 was taken from the victim, Mr. Taniguchi, then 19, was arrested a month after the killing and has been in prison ever since. He was convicted and condemned to death by hanging in 1951.



Shigeoichi Taniguchi

Mr. Taniguchi's initial appeals were rejected, and the death sentence was upheld by a 1957 Supreme Court ruling. He continued to wage a legal battle for a new trial and, in 1976, the Supreme Court finally granted his request, sending the case back to the district court. The judge ruled Monday that the prosecutor's evidence was inadequate for a conviction.

U.S. Pilots Begin Flying Salvador Spy Missions

By Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Army pilots are flying observation missions over rebel-held territory to spot guerrilla units for the Salvadoran Army, according to Pentagon officials.

The reconnaissance flights, by two-member crews in unarmed OV-1 Mohawk turboprop observation planes based at Palmerola airfield in Honduras, began last month and are being stepped up to watch for rebel movements before El Salvador's March 25 presidential election, the officials said Sunday.

They are flying with the permission of the governments of Honduras and El Salvador, said an official who asked not to be quoted by name. "They are not flying over any place they don't have permission to go to."

The flights are part of a gradual escalation of U.S. involvement in the Salvadoran conflict. New U.S. military maneuvers are scheduled along the Honduran border with El Salvador, the number of U.S. trainers in the field has been increased slightly and there are plans for large increases in military aid.

Since the pilots and crewmen of the Mohawks are based in Honduras, they are not affected by the congressional limit on U.S. military trainers in El Salvador, the officials said.

The planes, which fly up to 308 mph (495 kilometers per hour), are fitted with infrared surveillance systems that enable them to spot groups of people or individual vehicles from an altitude of 10,000 feet (3,000 meters) at night, when most guerrilla troop movements occur.

The planes then radio the information to ground stations.

The officials refused to say how many of the planes were based in Honduras.

An official said the Pentagon did not believe that the Salvadoran rebels had missiles or other weapons capable of shooting the Mohawks down at their normal operating altitude.

The United States previously had supplied the Salvadorans with radar equipment for tracking the guerrillas. U.S. personnel are maintaining radar installations in Honduras that can look into El Salvador and Nicaragua to detect troop movements or arms shipments.

An official said the United States had flown reconnaissance missions over El Salvador before, with aircraft from U.S. bases in Panama. But the Mohawk flights from Palmerola, which is the U.S. headquarters for a series of military maneuvers in Honduras, mark the

WORLD BRIEFS

Russia, China Resume Talks on Ties

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Talks between the Soviet Union and China on healing their 20-year-old rift resumed in Moscow Monday but there was little sign of any imminent breakthrough.

China's deputy foreign minister and special envoy to the talks, Qian Qichen, was due to meet his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Ilyichov, for the first discussions in this fourth round of talks.

The main obstacles in the way of improved relations remain Moscow's support for the Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia, its involvement in Afghanistan and its military strength on China's borders. Beijing has repeatedly raised these issues in the 18-month-old negotiations.

Sikhs Jailed in Constitution Burning

NEW DELHI (AP) — Seventeen Sikh militants were jailed here Monday on charges of burning part of the Indian Constitution, police said. In northern India, where most Sikhs live, a bomb damaged a railroad track and disrupted train services.

In the incident in New Delhi, the militants set fire to an article of the constitution that classifies Sikhs beliefs as part of the Hindu religion, police said. The 17 persons were arrested and jailed under the Prevention of Insult to National Honor Act.

Also on Monday in New Delhi, Hindus staged a protest of the discovery of slashed cow udders in a Hindu temple. The cow is sacred to Hindus, and a note containing the udders was purported to have been written by Sikhs.

Strike Shuts Half of U.K. Coal Mines

LONDON (AP) — About half of Britain's 176 coal mines were idled Monday as tens of thousands of miners went on strike to protest planned closures, but many men crossed picket lines in defiance of union leaders.

The patchy response to the walkout call by Arthur Scargill, leftist president of the National Union of Mineworkers, reflected a major division among the country's 183,000 miners. The split stems from Mr. Scargill's calling the stoppage without first holding a national vote. The decision to strike or work was left to each mine. The strike was to protest government plans to close 20 money-losing pits and eliminate 20,000 jobs over the next 12 months.

Keith Beeson, spokesman for the National Coal Board, said 91 pits were idled by the strike. Of these, he said, 81 were closed because the 96,400 men who work them struck and 10 in South Wales were closed because the 8,000 men who turned up for work were blocked by picket lines.

Jordanians Vote in By-Elections

AMMAN, Jordan (Reuters) — Jordanians voted Monday in by-elections to fill eight vacant seats in the lower house of the National Assembly from constituencies on the East Bank of the Jordan River.

The seats were made vacant by the deaths of members since 1974, when King Hussein suspended parliament. The king recalled the chamber in January for what he said were constitutional reasons to avoid leaving the house without a quorum. The last elections were held in 1967, shortly before the Arab-Israeli war in which the Israelis occupied the West Bank.

The lower house has 60 seats, split evenly between the East and West Banks. The vacant seats in the Israeli-occupied West Bank will be filled by a vote of lower house members. The initial turnout was low, but the authorities later reported a rush at polling places, which were guarded by civilian and military police. No incidents were reported.

Iraq Says Iranian Attack Repulsed

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — Iraq said Monday that it had repulsed an Iranian attack on the Gulf war front. It said more than 1,000 Iranians had been killed during the past 48 hours.

Iran alleged that Iraq used "chemical bombs" to try to recapture Majnoon island, a major oil reserve captured last month by Iranian troops.

The Iranian news agency said in a report monitored in London that a strong wind had sharply reduced contamination. The agency said nearly 1,700 Iranians had been injured or killed by Iraqi chemical weapons since the war started in September 1980. Iraq has repeatedly denied using chemical weapons.

Another Bomb Is Found in London

LONDON (AP) — A bomb was found Monday night in a popular Arab nightclub and restaurant in London in the latest incident in a series of bombings that police say is aimed at opponents of Colonel Muammar Qadhafi of Libya.

Police evacuated the Omar Khayyam Night Club and Restaurant on Regent Street and cordoned off the area after the explosive device was discovered, according to a spokeswoman for Scotland Yard. Twenty-six people were wounded in four bomb blasts during the weekend.

Scotland Yard said the head of its anti-terrorist branch would meet with police from other Western nations Tuesday in Paris to determine how to improve surveillance of suspected Libyan terrorists. About 60 officers from Western countries were expected to meet at the headquarters of the International Police Organization, or Interpol.

Reagan Says He'll Push for Latin Aid

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Two Central American foreign ministers say they have been assured by President Ronald Reagan that he will continue pressing for stepped up military aid for El Salvador and Nicaragua rebels despite opposition in Congress.

President Reagan met with Foreign Minister Carlos José Gutiérrez of Costa Rica and Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barmujá of Honduras, who are in Washington seeking more U.S. aid.

"The president said the administration will continue to press Congress to approve the funds for 'pacifying and democratizing Central America,'" Mr. Gutiérrez said. The Senate Appropriations Committee last week turned down Mr. Reagan's request of \$21 million in aid to support Nicaraguan rebels.

Glomp Returns to Growing Problems

WARSAW (UPI) — Cardinal Jozef Glomp, the Polish primate, returned home Monday to confront problems with hunger strikers and students battling a government ban on the display of crucifixes in schools.

Cardinal Glomp, visibly upset by the problems that arose during his monthlong trip to Brazil and Argentina, said on arrival: "I have just arrived back in Poland. I don't know anything about these matters."

The cardinal's principal deputy, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, confirmed that talks were being conducted with government officials over the crucifix dispute, which has led to demonstrations and strikes by teenagers. On Sunday, seven persons in Ursus, a Warsaw suburb, began a hunger strike to press Cardinal Glomp to rescind the transfer of a priest, the Rev. Mieczyslaw Nowak, to a rural parish.

For the Record

Iran's second general election since the 1979 Islamic revolution will be held April 15, the Iranian news agency reported Monday. Iranians will vote to choose 270 deputies to the Majlis (parliament) for a four-year term. (Reuters)

At least 27 Zulu clansmen were killed when 1,000 rival tribesmen armed with axes and homemade guns clashed in the remote Masinga area of South Africa's Natal province, police said Monday. (UPI)

A Kenyan judge acquitted the former economic planning and development minister, Zachary Onyoka, 44, and four others Monday of murdering a supporter of a rival candidate in the general election campaign last year. Voice of Kenya radio said. Uhuru Ndege, a 19-year-old student, was shot to death and five persons were wounded Sept. 25 at a political rally. (UPI)

The Swiss government ordered Monday that all low-grade gasoline imported beginning next year must be lead-free in order to protect the forests of Switzerland from air pollution. Importers will have 18 months to sell off old stocks. (Reuters)

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French Rightists

Win 5 of 6 Votes

The Associated Press

PARIS — Opposition conservatives won five of six special local elections Sunday, according to official figures released Monday.

The results of the balloting for municipal and cantonal offices attended the string of conservative electoral victories that began last March. Rightist parties have now taken control of nine municipalities that had been under leftist rule. A court invalidated the results of more than 30 contests because of voting irregularities.

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Appeal by South Africa For Namibia Talks Seen As Effort to Sidestep UN

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's call for a regional conference on South-West Africa is being described here as a genuine move toward seeking independence for the territory, also known as Namibia, while sidestepping a United Nations plan on the issue.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha announced Sunday in Cape Town that Pretoria was willing to take part in a meeting with the South-West Africa People's Organization, or SWAPO, its opponent in a 17-year conflict over the territory.

Mr. Botha also said such a conference should include other Namibian political groupings as well as Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, which is fighting against the Angolan government.

The president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, responded Monday to the offer by saying that the organization would accept it only if it excluded discussion of Angola. Speaking to reporters in Lusaka, Zambia, Mr. Nujoma said South Africa was "trying to throw confusion into two separate issues."

Mr. Nujoma also described the UNITA rebels as bandits and said they should be excluded from any conference.

In his statement Sunday, Mr. Botha said: "The time has come for the leaders of southern Africa to resolve their differences themselves."

One political analyst commented: "I think 435 has gone." He was referring to Resolution 435, the 1978 UN plan for independence and elections in Namibia.

"Botha has made a declaration of intent that South Africa is charting a new road on Namibia," the analyst said. "The others might take time to follow."

Others said that if SWAPO took part, it could lose the status it was given by the UN General Assembly in 1973 as Namibia's sole representative. In addition, Angola might not wish to have what it sees as the internal insurgent problem posed by UNITA elevated to the status of a regional issue.

The analysts also voiced a belief that South Africa's tactics were aimed at demilitarizing SWAPO, which has waged its war against Pretoria's troops in Namibia from bases in Angola. This strategy would allow South Africa to treat SWAPO more as a political party.

New Diplomatic Move
Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported from Tsumeb, South Africa:

The statement on Sunday was

the latest in a series of diplomatic moves in which South Africa has sought to defuse hostilities with its black-ruled African neighbors.

Last month, South Africa and Angola set up a U.S.-sponsored monitoring commission to oversee the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola and to freeze the activities of SWAPO.

On Friday, Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha is to sign a treaty of nonaggression with President Samora Machel of Mozambique. That pact is designed to prevent either country from acting as a base for subversion against the other.

It was unclear whether the United States was supporting the new South African initiative. U.S. officials have recently reiterated support for UN Resolution 435.

In Washington, Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said the proposal was consistent with improving prospects for peace in the region, but he suggested that the groundwork may not yet have been laid for the kind of all-party conference being proposed.

Late last year, the United States launched a major diplomatic initiative to secure a UN-sponsored peace in Namibia, parallel with a withdrawal of the 25,000 to 30,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola. The linkage with a Cuban withdrawal has been a major demand by both South Africa and the United States.

Sunday's statement, however, made no reference to the insistence that the Cuban soldiers withdraw.

In the past, the SWAPO insurgents, 800 of whom were said by South Africa to have infiltrated the northern part of Namibia in recent weeks, have demanded direct talks with South Africa. South Africa has refused to deal directly with the insurgents. The last attempt to hold an all-party peace conference founded in Geneva in January 1981.

The trade that South Africa is now apparently offering is a negotiation involving the insurgents in return for their recognition of the internal parties.

Angola, similarly, is being invited to discuss a regional peace on the condition that it meet with the anti-government guerrillas, perhaps with a view to the establishment of some kind of government of national reconciliation in Lusaka that would be less hostile to South Africa.

Sunday's offer coincided with what is called a South African "disengagement" from southern Angola, which it has been occupying for more than two years.



Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, a founder of the South-West Africa People's Organization, with Patrick Lekhotla, left, and Mohammed Vally, right, of the United Democratic Front, an anti-apartheid group. Mr. Toivo, who was freed from jail recently, was leaving Johannesburg for Lusaka, Zambia, where he met Monday with Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader.

U.S. Missile Could Cost Additional \$100 Million

By Wayne Biddle

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The air force's priority air-to-air missile, in which the Pentagon expects to invest at least \$11 billion through the end of the century, is encountering production delays that could result in cost increases of nearly \$100 million.

The advanced medium-range missile, the Amraam, or AIM-120, is behind schedule at the Hughes Aircraft Co., according to officials of the air force and the General Accounting Office. Verne Orr, secretary of the air force, and Richard D. Delauer, undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, have expressed concern about the project in recent congressional testimony.

The missile is being developed to replace the AIM-7 Sparrow missile, which has been criticized as having poor combat performance. Unlike the AIM-7, which relies on radar guidance from the plane that launches it, the Amraam has its own independent radar system, enabling the pilot to leave the area after firing the missile.

The air force is especially eager to put the new missile on its F-16 jets.

Anticipating a start on production of the Amraam, the air force requested no financing for Sparrows in 1985.

Both the air force and the navy have requested increased financing for developing and testing the Amraam in fiscal year 1985, which starts Oct. 1. The air force has asked for a 17-percent increase in financing over the current fiscal year, to \$218 million. The navy wants an increase of more than 400 percent, to \$36 million.

A report to be released soon by the General Accounting Office, which is an investigating arm of Congress, questions whether the air force's 1981 contract with Hughes will have to be renegotiated at higher prices, according to a staff member of the agency. The air force was to have exercised an option to buy leading parts for the system on Feb. 1, but the project is now facing delays of three to six months or more.

The air force estimates a six-month delay could make the program's cost increase by \$98 million. The average price of each missile is now estimated at \$340,000.

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Regard Urged For Self-Rule By Grenada

Reuters

GENEVA — The UN Human Rights Commission urged all nations Monday to respect Grenada's sovereignty and allow its people to decide their future without outside interference.

The 43 nations of the commission adopted by consensus a resolution that did not refer directly to the U.S. invasion of the Caribbean island in November. But Soviet and East European delegates said this meant the panel associated itself with the "general condemnation of the bandit-like aggression of the United States."

The Soviet Union also charged Grenada had become a U.S. base for military purposes and subversion in Central America. East Germany expressed regret at the failure to pass a stronger text condemning "armed intervention" on the island.

The U.S. delegate, Richard Schifter, said the resolution, a compromise proposed by the Dutch chairman of the commission, Peter Kooijmans, was unambiguous.

The resolution replaced a more controversial text proposed by Nicaragua condemning the U.S. intervention. The adopted resolution reaffirms the right of the people of Grenada to the full exercise of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, to decide their own future and to hold free elections "without external interference or pressure."

The Warsaw government has

UN Secretary-General May Have Toned Down Polish Rights Report

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, is thought to have agreed during a recent trip to Poland to temper criticisms of the Warsaw government contained in a draft report on a UN inquiry on human rights, according to diplomatic sources.

A report on the investigation, which is in its second year, was presented last week at the UN Human Rights Commission by Patricia Ruedas, a UN undersecretary-general.

Mr. Ruedas took over the inquiry on Poland when the previous UN investigator, Hugo Gbobi of Argentina, stepped down in November. Mr. Ruedas accompanied Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar on his trip to Poland late last month.

Sources said that a first draft of the report was submitted to the Polish government for comment. They said that in a meeting in Warsaw, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar was urged by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, not to publish it.

One diplomat here speculated that the UN secretary-general might have agreed to this in order to secure the release of Aigja Wesolowska, 39, a former UN employee who had been held in Poland since 1979 on charges of spying for the West.

Other diplomats noted that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, who was once Peru's ambassador to Poland, favors a quiet, nonconfrontational approach in dealing with sensitive human rights issues. They said the Reagan administration backs him in this approach.

Mr. Ruedas's 10-page report commended the Polish government for "showing a spirit of moderation" and encouraging "reconciliation" during 1983. It drew exclusively on government information, though a considerable amount of material is known to have been submitted to the United Nations by Polish exiles and by such organizations as Amnesty International, the human rights group.

The report contained the full text of a lengthy questionnaire submitted to the Polish government by UN investigators, in which they asked for information on arrests, detentions and alleged deaths in custody. A paragraph then noted: "The secretary-general was later advised, unofficially, that the Polish authorities considered that the content and format of the questionnaire did not lend itself to a reply."

The Warsaw government has

consistently condemned the UN investigation as interference in internal Polish affairs. It refused to allow Mr. Gbobi into the country to conduct the inquiry.

Mr. Ruedas's report was dismissed as a "disastrous whitewash" by one Western delegate to the Human Rights Commission. It was also criticized by exiled representatives of the banned labor federation Solidarity.

"The repression in other countries may be more severe, more physical, but in Poland it is more psychological," said Jerzy Milowski, who heads the Solidarity office in Brussels. He said the UN report should have reflected that.

But in a speech last week before the UN commission, Henryk Sokalski, the Polish delegate, asserted that the report proved that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar understood and sympathized with Poland's refusal to cooperate with the UN inquiry.

According to the diplomatic sources in Geneva, Mr. Gbobi oversaw the preparation of a 50-page draft report, which referred to mass demonstrations and expressed concern at the health of political detainees.

Although Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar might have succeeded in obtaining the release of Miss Wesolowska, he reportedly was warned by General Jaruzelski against publishing anything critical of the government. He is quoted in the final version of the report as saying that what he heard in Poland was "very encouraging."

During his four-day visit to Poland, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, in one speech, vigorously condemned abuses of human rights. But he did not name any country.

Last year, the UN human rights panel adopted a resolution criticizing the Polish government for refusing to cooperate with the UN inquiry. The vote was 19-14 with 10 abstentions.

The delegations of Italy, West Germany and the Netherlands have introduced a similar proposal for this session. If approved, it would keep the inquiry open. But even before the publication of Mr. Ruedas's report, delegates were predicting a close vote.

Pole Attacks Resolution
Mr. Sokalski, the Polish representative on the rights commission, has angrily attacked the draft resolution introduced by West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. The Associated Press reported from Geneva. The draft calls on the Polish authorities to allow the nation's people to exercise fundamental freedoms.

Bulgarian's Anniversary Passes Unremarked

By Richard Balmforth

Reuters

SOFIA — Todor Zhivkov, 72, has completed 30 years as head of Bulgaria's ruling Communist Party. But one would have to dig out the history books to know it.

Mr. Zhivkov's low-key approach to power was underlined by the conspicuous lack of public fanfare that accompanied his anniversary March 4. There were no commemorative issues of the state-controlled newspaper; the anniversary was not even mentioned.

This was unusual for Communist Eastern Europe, where the official media often try to create excitement about the political anniversaries of leaders.

The Bulgarian party daily's main front-page story March 4 was devoted to a speech by the new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Self-effacement before Moscow and a low-key image at home are among the elements that have contributed to Mr. Zhivkov's political longevity.

A Western diplomat said: "He's kept to a winning formula right from the start; keep right in with Moscow but get as good a deal as possible for the people."

He has outlasted three Soviet leaders — Nikita S. Khrushchev, Leonid I. Brezhnev and Yuri V. Andropov — and has made it his business to get along with all of them. Among Warsaw Pact party chiefs, Hungary's Janos Kadar, who came to power in 1956, is the closest to him in tenure.

Mr. Zhivkov is widely popular at home, which probably results from

the dramatic rise in living standards during his rule.

The supply of fresh fruit and vegetables in shops is the envy of Soviet tourists who visit the country. Mr. Zhivkov has overseen many pro-consumer economic changes that have drawn favorable comparisons with richer neighbors.

"A lot has played in Zhivkov's favor," said a Western diplomat. "This is a country with only a limited intelligentsia and is not a hotbed for dissent and challenge to Communist rule."

It took Mr. Zhivkov several years to consolidate his position after being elected first secretary of the party's Central Committee in 1954. He apparently was a compromise candidate agreed on by opposing factions within the party.

By the mid-1960s, he had neutralized all political rivals. In 1971, he assumed the additional post of head of state.

Recent events in Bulgaria have shown that Mr. Zhivkov's political instincts are still sharp. In September, he apparently engineered the downfall of a Politburo member, Alexander Lilov, who generally was regarded as the candidate most likely to succeed him.

Western diplomats said Mr. Lilov may have gotten in trouble with Mr. Zhivkov for implicitly criticizing his late daughter, Ludmila Zhivkova, who was culture minister when she died in 1981.

Mr. Zhivkov's position may have been further strengthened by a reshuffle in the government and party leadership in January in which two of his supporters were added to the Politburo.

"Zhivkov is now in a position of undisputed authority and is still politically very capable," a diplomat said. "Only death or a personal decision to step down is likely to change the man at the top."

The exact nature of Mr. Zhivkov's relations with Mr. Chernenko are unknown, though he knew Mr.



Todor Zhivkov

Chernenko well when he was a Brezhnev aide.

"It wouldn't make any difference even if Zhivkov didn't know Chernenko," a Bulgarian said. "He'd simply make it his business to get on the best terms with him. He's done that with all of them."

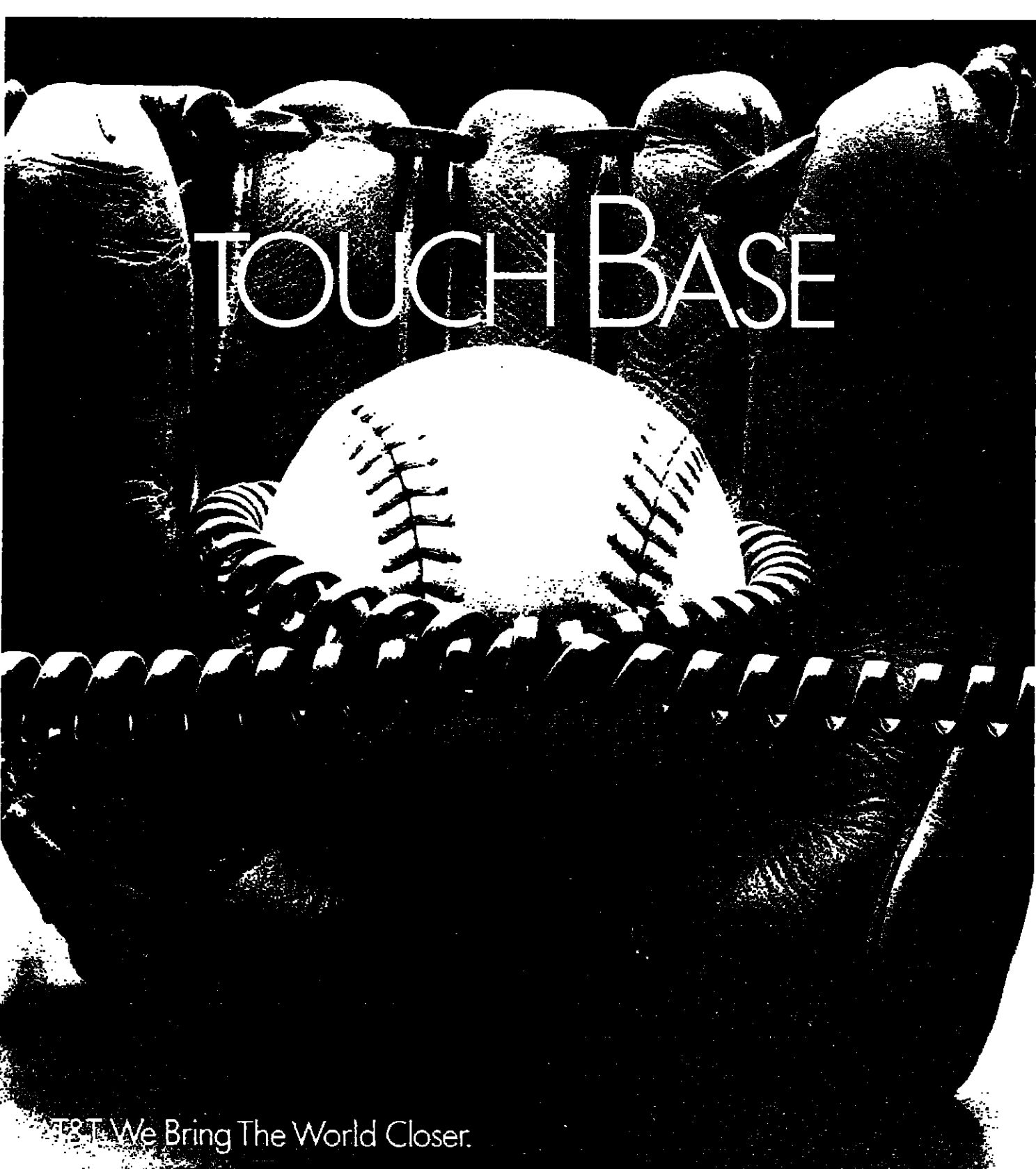
New Ambassador to Rome

The Italian Foreign Ministry said Monday it had accepted a new Bulgarian ambassador, 15 months after his predecessor was recalled during an uproar over the so-called Bulgarian connection to the shooting of the pope. The Associated Press reported from Rome.

The Foreign Ministry said in a communique that it had accepted Raico Marinov Nicolov as the new envoy from Sofia.

Mr. Kozov was recalled to Sofia on Dec. 9, 1982, for what the Bulgarian government said were "normal consultations." Two days later, Italy recalled its ambassador to Bulgaria. The embassies in Sofia and Rome have been run by a chargé d'affaires since then.

The recalls occurred at the height of tension between Italy and Bulgaria over accusations that Bulgarian agents aided in the May 13, 1981, attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II.



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MONDAY PUNCH — Bernard Hinault, the French cycling champion, squared off against a shipyard worker from Ciotat on the Riviera who tried to push him off his bicycle during the Paris-Nice race Monday. The interruption was staged to protest layoffs. It occurred on the road to La Seyne-sur-Mer on the fifth leg of the competition.

D'Aubuisson Charisma, Rich Backers May Propel Him to Power in Salvador

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — One by one, leaders of El Salvador's landowning class stepped to the microphone to laud Roberto d'Aubuisson, the rightist presidential candidate.

The president of the sugar growers' association was followed by heads of the cotton, coffee and livestock organizations.

Mr. d'Aubuisson, aglow from the admiration of 750 of the nation's wealthy at the fund-raiser early this month, said he felt "practically amid family."

He pledged to put "men of the countryside," such as those in the audience, in charge of the government ministries and agencies that run the economy.

The Salvadoran private sector, hoping to reverse economic changes of the past four years that weakened its power, is giving the bulk of its support to Mr. d'Aubuisson in the presidential campaign.

M.V. Macmillan, British Publisher, Politician, Is Dead

New York Times Service

LONDON — Maurice Victor Macmillan, 63, a scion of the British publishing empire and the only son of former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, died Saturday in his sleep of complications after heart surgery.

Mr. Macmillan was chairman of Macmillan & Co., the British publishing house, which is no longer connected with its American offshoot. First elected to Parliament in 1955 as a Conservative, he served in the government of Prime Minister Edward Heath as minister for employment in 1972 and as paymaster general in 1973.

Imogen Clare Holst, Conductor and Musician
ALDEBURGH, England (AP) — Imogen Clare Holst, 76, a conductor and musician who was the daughter of the late Gustav Holst, died at her home Friday.

Miss Holst, a musical assistant to Benjamin Britten for 13 years, succeeded four generations of professional musicians in her family. Queen Elizabeth II made her a commander of the British Empire in 1975.

Chinese Mission Discussed Arms in U.S.

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Chinese military delegation including close relatives of two of Beijing's top leaders left Washington last week after extensive talks that could pave the way for the first major Chinese purchases of U.S. arms.

Administration sources said the four-man team, headed by Zhang Pin, the son of Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, visited military contractors in 14 cities and had 10 days of official talks in Washington.

The deputy chief of the delegation was He Ping, who was identified by the sources as the son-in-law of China's most powerful figure, Deng Xiaoping.

Providing U.S. weapons to China would be a major step beyond the currently authorized sales of technology usable for both civil and military purposes.

The Pentagon made no announcement of the arrival or departure of the Chinese delegation and acknowledged its presence in the United States "for staff-level discussions" only in brief answers to questions Feb. 29.

The Chinese side was also wary about discussing the visit.

The Chinese mission served as an advance party for Defense Minister Zhang's planned visit early this summer, a trip that is expected to give an essential high-level endorsement to closer military ties, including arms purchases from the United States.

Arms purchases also may be discussed, but probably not in detail, during President Ronald Reagan's trip to Beijing next month.

Zhang Pin, the leader of the recent delegation, is reported to be director of the foreign affairs bureau of China's Commission for Defense, Science, Technology and Industries.

But the significance of the visit goes well beyond preparation for

the later trip, according to the sources.

In what an administration official described as "a painstaking but necessary step," the Chinese visitors explored in detail the maze of contracting procedures, legal restrictions and regulations that apply to U.S. arms sales abroad.

Most of the detailed discussions with the Zhang team involved anti-aircraft and anti-tank arms, officials said. These are the two sales areas of least political sensitivity in the United States, especially among pro-Taiwan conservatives, and they are expected to be the areas for the first major Chinese purchases.

According to Roger W. Sullivan, executive vice president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, the Weinberger visit to Beijing and the recent Chinese mission to the United States place the mili-

Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was

tary relationship "back on track" after several years of inactivity.

Mr. Sullivan, a former State Department official, recalled that a series of bilateral exchanges came close to the point of major sales in 1980.

Until the recent discussions, progress on an arms deal had been halted since the cancellation of a planned 1981 visit to Washington by the Chinese vice chief of staff, Liu Huaqing, principally because of differences over Taiwan.

Since mid-1983, the Reagan administration has adopted a policy of more flexible approval of sales to China of high technology for "dual use" — military and civilian purposes. But no lethal weapons have so far been sold to Beijing.

Tass Switched To Turned-On Editing Screen

Reuters

MOSCOW — Tass, usually the medium of official Soviet pronouncements, switched to more offbeat reporting Monday when it mistakenly transmitted album sleeve details from a foreign pop record.

The list of tracks and other details from "Rain Dances" by the British group Camel moved on the English-language service between an analysis on the United States and a report from Prague. A spokesman at Tass said: "A comrade has already been reprimanded for using his editing screen for his own use."

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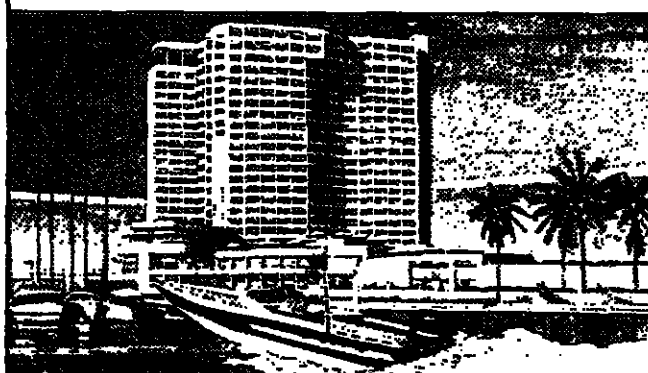


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Food Reform in Africa

Africa needs emergency food aid, and quickly. The century's worst drought grips a score of countries in southern Africa, threatening lives and stability. But weather is not the only culprit. If Africa is to feed itself in years ahead, it also needs incentives to scrap a failed marketing system that in too many countries keeps farmers poor and granaries empty.

So contends the Reagan administration in proposing a two-track response: immediate food for Africa's hungry, and a five-year, \$500-million "economic policy initiative" to promote reform of unworkable marketing policies. In this case, productive diplomacy and President Reagan's free market instincts go hand in hand. Indeed, development experts at the United Nations and the World Bank have long pleaded for the concerted effort that the Reagan administration has proposed.

In the past two decades Africa's per capita food output has declined by a fifth. The grievous results have been hunger at home, dependence on imported food, and declining income from exports. A major cause of this downward spiral has been the failure to provide adequate compensation to farmers. And the main blame for that falls on the state marketing boards that were established in most African countries when they became independent.

The idea was to speed development and

generate revenues by making the state the sole buyer of farm produce. But, in the main, the marketing boards have kept prices down to provide cheap food for urban consumers. Predictably, farmers went broke and swarmed to cities, impelling insecure governments to try all the harder to pacify restless urban populations with cheap food. The damage has been compounded by overvaluing currencies, ostensibly to make imports cheaper for infant industries. But overvaluation makes exports less competitive and increases the addition of ruling elites to imported luxuries. Worst of all, the system is self-reinforcing. Once trapped, a weak regime feels that it would be politically disastrous to end "cheap food," repair exchange rates and raise farm income.

It would do Africa no favor for America to rush in with \$95 million worth of food without helping governments to escape this cycle of impoverishment. Mr. Reagan's proposals may be helpful if grants are conditioned on political reforms. If money is channeled into crop research and technical assistance and if other donors and development agencies join in the effort, Africa's climate may be beyond human remedy, but there is nothing immutable about unworkable policies. Finding ways to reshape them is a worthy ambition.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Where Mr. Meese Misses

While Edwin Meese has rested his case for Senate confirmation as attorney general, troublesome questions remain about his fitness for one of the nation's loftiest positions of trust. That the questions are raised by political antagonists, notably Senator Howard Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, hardly diminishes their seriousness or excuses Mr. Meese's inability to dispose of them cleanly.

A president ordinarily should have the attorney general he wants. Mr. Meese, though slight of legal stature, is experienced in law enforcement and meets the minimum qualifications. He might be entitled to assume, as a Democratic senator quipped, that the Republican Senate "would confirm Jack the Ripper as Surgeon General."

But Mr. Meese is asking more than tolerance by Democrats and loyalty from Republicans. His nomination asks that they ratify behavior that any mildly suspicious attorney general would be moved to investigate.

Mr. Meese's accountant, John McKean, arranged \$60,000 in loans for his client, then White House counselor, and subsequently became chairman of the U.S. Postal Service's board of governors. Mr. Meese approved the appointment without notifying anyone of his conflict of interest. Understandably but un-

convincingly, both men deny any connection between one favor and the other.

Thomas Barrack, a developer, absorbed a \$32,500 loss in the sale of Mr. Meese's California home and then became deputy undersecretary of interior. Officers of the bank that gave Mr. Meese \$480,000 of credit and tolerated 15 missed mortgage payments, also obtained government jobs in Washington.

Mr. Metzenbaum also challenged Mr. Meese to explain memoranda suggesting he knew, while campaign chief, about documents filed from President Jimmy Carter. Mr. Meese replied all too carefully. He cannot recall seeing the most damaging memos. He did not know of "any effort" by Reagan supporters "to obtain" the Carter material. That mincing response is not good enough for one who would be attorney general.

Mr. Meese's suitability might have been worth debating in terms of his opposition to civil rights and to legal equity for the poor. But his testimony has failed so far to dispel the most obvious suspicions raised by his confusion of public and personal business and his legalistic dance around the Carter papers. On the record as it now stands, Mr. Meese has not qualified for confirmation.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Unita Raises a Roadblock

The chief stumbling block is Unita, increasingly successful in its civil war with the Angolan government, which for its part has sought the protection of the Cubans. Only if the Cubans leave Angola will South Africa be prepared to allow elections in neighboring Namibia, where she is in conflict with Swapo. But how can the Cubans go so long as Unita stays on the rampage?

One should not, therefore, hope for too much from South Africa's proposal, made Sunday, for a conference of all the governments and political movements involved. Such conferences can usually only be successful when wars have been lost or won and here the delineations of victory are not yet clear.

In her recent invasion of Angola, South Africa may have frightened the Angolan government. Swapo, too, may have been cowed, even if its guerrillas continue to seep southward into Namibia, notwithstanding the alleged surveillance of the Angolan government.

But however pliable Angola and Swapo may be, the abiding stumbling block to an overall settlement, given the South African pre-condition about Cuban troops, is Unita.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

The Horror in the Gulf

It is now established beyond reasonable doubt that Iraq has been using chemical weapons against Iranian forces. This is a clear breach of the 1925 Geneva Protocol which forbids the use of chemical weapons, though not their production and storage.

Iraq has broken the protocol under great pressure. In a war that it started itself it is now fighting for its existence against waves of suicidal forces, often consisting of barely trained schoolchildren.

In such a foul and wasteful war between two almost equally unappealing sides it is difficult to find any criteria for deciding which carries

the greater moral burden. Neither side has been noticeably scrupulous on the battlefield, and many of the crimes committed by the Iranian regime against its own people are at least as horrible as those committed by Iraq against Iran.

Nevertheless, sensibilities should not be so dulled as to inhibit expression of horror at the use of a particularly nasty form of weaponry. It is also important to condemn a major breach of one of the few international agreements on arms control that has been widely observed.

—The Japan Times.

The real reason why Iran's Islamic leaders are so aggressive is that the second phase of their revolution entails exporting it. If Iraq could be defeated and a direct link with Syria established, Tehran's influence, and by consequence the Iranian concept of Islam, could be imposed on an area including the whole Levant and Saudi Arabia.

"Liberation" of the Shiite shrine at Kerbela in Iraq could then, it is reasoned, be followed by the reconquest of Jerusalem.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Cheers for the Rising Yen

The yen's rise against the dollar is good news for Japan's economy. What is happening is that the currency rate, which has been widely believed to be undervalued, is moving toward a more appropriate level reflecting the fundamental strength of the economy.

The good news means, first, that the dealer yen will go a long way toward reducing the large trade gap between Japan and the United States. The yen appreciation will also dispel any misunderstanding in America — if it still exists — that Japan's monetary authorities may be manipulating the yen rate to keep it artificially higher against the dollar — that this country may be mounting an export-drive with the help of a rigged exchange rate.

—The Japan Times.

FROM OUR MARCH 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Nicaragua, El Salvador at War?
CITY OF MEXICO — There is a persistent report that war has broken out between Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Salvadoran gunboat Momotombo has been in action. The result is not known. The Mexican Government has not been advised officially. The Mexican "Herald" advocates the annexation of the five Central American States by Mexico. The general belief is that intervention is inevitable and that the United States will take the first step. The State Department has ordered Mr. J.H. Gregory, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Managua, to return home, thus practically severing diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, though the Legation is left in charge of the Consul.

1934: 'Izvestia' Writer Favors Pact
MOSCOW — The Russian newspaper "Izvestia" gives a cordial reception to the proposal for a general non-aggression pact under which each state would refrain from invading the territory of the other. A contributor to "Izvestia," who signs "Visitor," points out that such a treaty "would give depth to the Kellogg pact in the spirit both of President Roosevelt's appeal of last year and of the Soviet's definition of an aggressor" — as employed in the pact which the U.S.S.R. signed in London last year with nine neighbors. "Visitor" adds, "We Communists, whom the imperialist press has accused many times of disrespect for treaties, in reality attach tremendous importance to treaties whose purpose is to strengthen peace."

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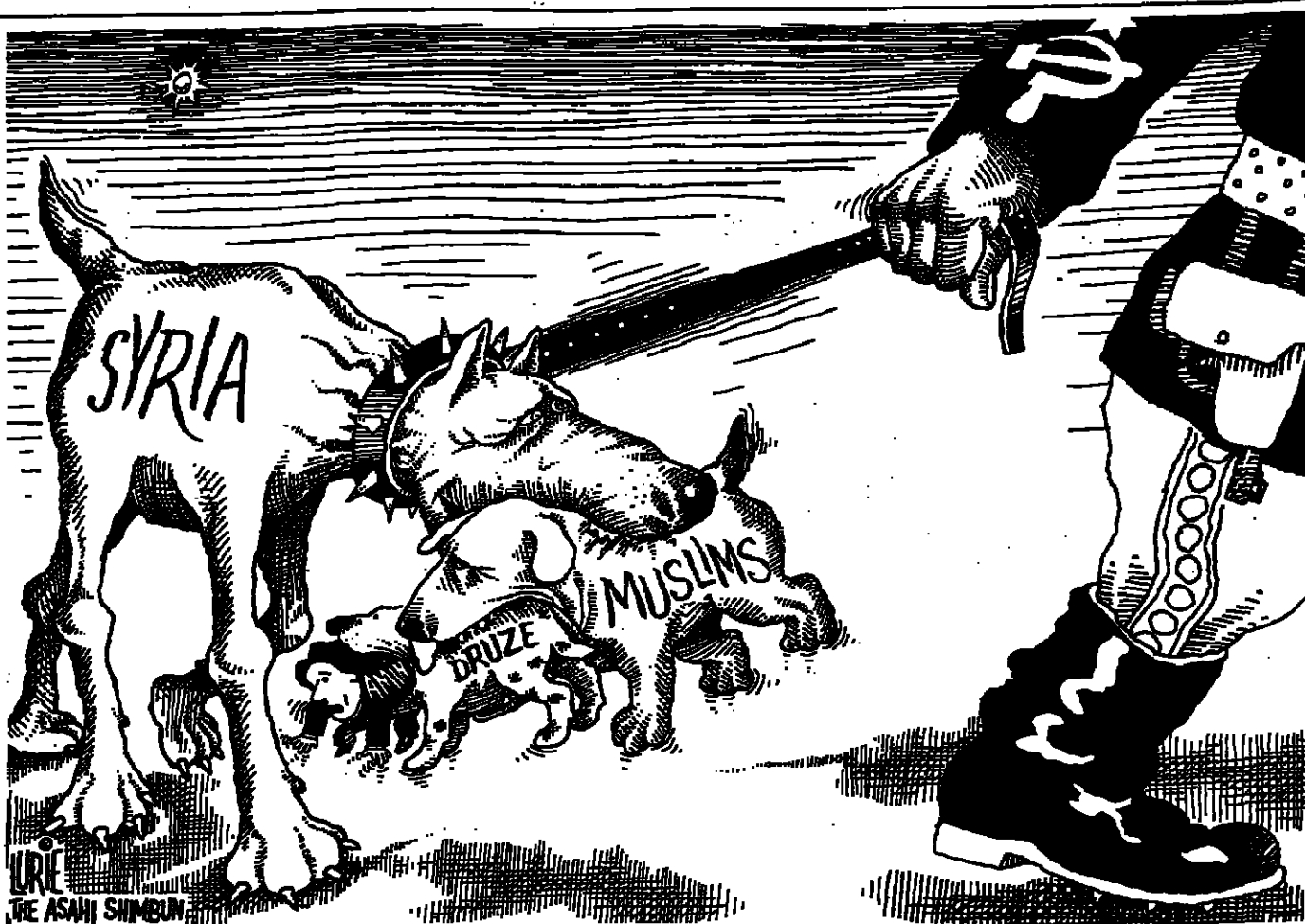
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Assad Not So Shrewd As He Might Appear

By G.H. Jansen

DAMASCUS — Now that President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon has decided to abrogate the May 17 troop-withdrawal agreement with Israel, the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, is being praised, more than ever, for what he is not — a shrewd politician, a clever poker player and the leader of a regional superpower.

Moreover, he is not criticized for what he actually is — a brutal and unpopular dictator whose regime has created a society that is corrupt and acquisitive and the very antithesis of the ideology of the Ba'ath Socialist Party, on which the Assad regime is supposed to be founded.

The victories attributed to Syria — the abrogation of the May 17 agreement, the defeat of the Lebanese Army, the departure of the U.S. Marines — were won on the field of battle in Beirut and the Chuf by young Lebanese Shiites and Druze who were prepared to fight and die. Without their courage and sacrifice, Syria could have achieved nothing on its own in Lebanon.

Syria's greatest and continuing strength owes little to the policies of Mr. Assad's regime or any other Syrian government and everything to geography. Syria sits across the landward lines of communication in and out of Lebanon.

Though Syria's role in Lebanon since September 1983, when Israeli forces pulled back to the Awali river, was important, it was also passive and negative: to keep open the supply lines to the Shia and Druze militias. But once these local supporters win and eventually enter the government and eventually enter the government and eventually enter the government, they will cease to be dependent on the good will of the Syrians.

This process has begun. The Syri-

ans are already worried over the independence, even defiance, of Syria displayed by Nabih Berri, the Shiite leader. What worries them even more is the possibility of a Shia prince-crown in Syria. That is, a Shiite fundamentalist regime being established in Lebanon on one side and on the other side in Iraq, if the current Iranian campaign in Iraq succeeds. Fundamentalist Shiites abhor the secular and minority Alawite regime in Syria.

The "shrewd" Syrians have made many mistakes in Lebanon. There was the original blunder of sending in their army in 1976 to save the Maronites, who soon thereafter turned against Syria. Having fought the Maronites, the Syrians are now having to build bridges to a Maronite president against the wishes of Syria's latest Lebanese ally, the Shia and Druze, whom the Syrians fought to defend the Maronites.

The biggest failure of Syrian policy was its attempt to dominate or destroy Yasser Arafat's independent leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Though Mr. Arafat was pushed out of Lebanon, he emerged more strongly supported than ever by his people. This means that Syria has lost "the Palestine card." It can no longer "deliver" the Palestinians in any regional peace negotiations.

In revenge, and to counterbalance Syria, Mr. Arafat helped to bring Egypt, Syria's sworn enemy, back into the Islamic fold and soon Egypt's partial return has already brought into existence a strong, moderate Arab bloc. Because of its backing, Mr. Arafat has been able to ignore Syrian threats and has



How Middle East peace agreements are signed.

talked to King Hussein of Jordan in Amman and has reached a basic agreement between Jordan and the PLO on their future relations. The one thing Syria dreads is emerging as a possibility: a regional settlement that would leave her out in the cold and reduced to insignificance.

The Syrian leaders, who are cautious pragmatists, are not trying to pick a fight, and are not vehemently anti-United States. Or even anti-Israel (They have to be cautious because their internal position is under constant threat). Thus they say openly that they will only consider fighting or negotiating with Israel when there is a balance of power between them and that, they admit, will come after many years. They no longer press their claim for the return of the occupied Golan

Heights with any urgency. They do not want Israel to make any gains from its invasion of Lebanon, but they have said that Lebanon can reach a new agreement that would guarantee the security of the border and of northern Israel, which would be a gain for Israel.

The upside-down evaluation of Syria's position of strength and the exaggeration of its influence only proves that if any statement, however baseless, is repeated often enough, it will eventually be accepted at least as the conventional wisdom, and perhaps even as gospel truth.

The writer, a journalist who has covered Middle East politics for many years, contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

The Rich and Powerful Also Flee the East Bloc

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — It is something like hearing leading Americans declare that Svetlana, Stalin's daughter, endangered détente by escaping with the help of the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi. After Ingrid Berg, niece of East German Prime Minister Willi Stoph, tried to seek haven in the West by taking her family with her to the West German Embassy in Prague, Hans-Jochen Vogel, leader of the Social Democratic opposition in Bonn, criticized escapes who "use spectacular methods and threaten to nullify the efforts of those who seek to leave through the normal procedure."

Philipp Jenninger, a junior minister in the Bonn government, said he believed that "transit through West German embassies in East European countries could compromise Bonn's quiet efforts to reunite families."

But the Berg affair is special. It is too big for the cynical intra-German skepticism that describes the system of blackmail used to buy these East Germans who want to emigrate as "normal procedure." This affair has another dimension.

It illustrates an important phenomenon, the flight of members of the *nomenklatura*. Mrs. Berg is not only the niece of the prime minister but also the daughter of Kurt Stoph, a former minister. She is the wife of an "independent artisan," which is East Germany's top social category.

The family has a Volvo car — which in East Germany costs five years of a high salary — and a house in a southeastern suburb of Berlin, all of which is enough to indicate that it was not the lack of financial opportunity that led her and her family to run the risks they did in trying to escape.

But they were not the first escapes of the privileged class from East Germany or other East European countries. Preceding them, among East Germans, were Thomas Brash, the son of a deputy minister of culture, and Andreas Stendermann, grandson of Horst Sindermann, a former leading member of the government. Oleg Wolf, a nephew of Michail Gorbachev, the powerful head of East Germany's intelligence organization, tried to flee through Yugoslavia but was caught.

And then there are others: the daughter of Leonie Rautu, a former deputy prime minister of Romania; the son of Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Po-

land's deputy prime minister; the son of Valentin Falin, a former Soviet ambassador to Bonn and now deputy director of a department in the Central Committee in Moscow.

Such flight to the West indicates that something new is brewing in Eastern Europe. These people have left behind them affluence and sometimes power.

The Berg affair is the illustration of the exasperation of an entire people. Of East Germany's 18 million people, some 500,000 have asked to emigrate, according to reliable sources. Since 1961, when the Berlin wall was built, only about 265,000 — mostly "nonproductive" retired persons — have been allowed to leave legally. Another 25,000 have been bought by West Germany at the cost of \$1 billion. A few thousand stubborn protesters, such as pacifists or the singer

Wolf Biermann, have been expelled. During the same period, 190,000 more desperate people have managed to leave by various clandestine means — in a hot air balloon, for instance, or by swimming the river that divides the two states, or hidden in a truck. Some pass through other countries, Yugoslavia most often.

And 182 East Germans have been killed trying to go over the wall; 60,000 have been arrested and charged with the crime of "trying to escape," and 5,000 are being held in prison like so much merchandise kept in stock for a transaction to come.

In such circumstances, any means to get out is legitimate, including the West German Embassy in Prague. The negotiations in the Berg affair are apparently being carried out by East Germany, West Germany and Czechoslovakia, but it is clear that

the Soviet Union has a voice, too.

For various reasons — none of them humanitarian — Moscow permitted East Germany to have dealings with West Germany. East Germany cannot pay its debts to the West and has other important economic reasons to remain on good terms with West Germany. East Berlin is currently awaiting a West German credit for a billion marks.

In Bonn, to prevent the press from interfering with "normal procedures," the official word is that "the right to be informed is much less important than the right to humanitarian assistance."

But if one were to ask the Jewish hostages of the KGB what was the main factor that made possible the emigration of more than 250,000 Soviet Jews in 10 years, the answer would be Western public opinion in general and the press in particular.

International Herald Tribune.

U.S. Bilateral Aid Policy Is Dangerous

By Jonathan Friedland

WASHINGTON — In its quest to shape the world in its own image, the Reagan administration is moving dangerously away from the postwar principle of working through multilateral development banks to effect policy changes in the Third World. Washington is sacrificing international cooperation for a narrow-minded pursuit of national glory.

In its ideological arrogance, the Reagan administration has been reluctant to support development institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. At the same time it has tried to duplicate their efforts with U.S. aid.

By banding out aid directly, administration officials believe they will have greater leverage over economic policies of Third World nations. Consider, for example, the U.S. approach to Africa. In January, Washington cut its planned contribution to the International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that grants interest-free aid, to \$750 million dollars from \$1 billion a year. Because other countries pay in proportion to the 25-

percent share taken by the United States, the association, which is the largest source of interest-free assistance to Africa, will see its resources drastically reduced.

Instead, Washington is offering \$500 million over the next five years to African governments willing to phase out food subsidies, raise incentives for farmers and let market forces determine food prices. A strong case can be made for more market-oriented farm policies in a continent suffering from a prolonged food crisis exacerbated by misguided policies. But instead of supporting international agencies, Washington will lose its effectiveness as a leader of the multilateral institutions.

Another dangerous inclination, which shows up in the 1985 foreign aid budget, is the increasing reliance on "economic support fund" assistance. This aid is provided to Third World countries of "strategic" value to the United States to help them meet problems with their balance of

payments. U.S. aid officials like economic support assistance because they believe the money can be used to exert leverage over policy choices in recipient countries. But it's false.

Why? Because although recipients such as Zaire and the Philippines are urged to undertake economic reforms, these countries know perfectly well that the money will be forthcoming whether they comply or not.

Because they are perceived to be impartial and independent, institutions like the International Development Association and the International Fund for Agricultural Development have a much greater chance of producing the kinds of changes that the Reagan administration would like to see.

By directly rewarding poor countries that do not bid, the United States limits its own room to maneuver and risks incurring the ill will of peoples throughout the Third World.

The writer, a financial correspondent for the Inter Press Service Third World News Agency, contributed this view to The New York Times.

Mitterrand Even Asks About Hart

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — President François Mitterrand is preparing for a week-long coast-to-coast visit to the United States this month. Like everybody else here, the first thing he asks an American visitor is about Gary Hart. What are his chances? What is he like? The name is new to the French.

The confusion and uncertainty of a U.S. presidential campaign always disturb Europeans, who follow a different calendar. Mr. Mitterrand is in serious trouble with French voters now, but his first big test comes only in 1986 with legislative elections. His own mandate runs until 1989.

So he is trying to think longer-term, to plan with patience and ride out this difficult year when America is arguing about its leadership, the Soviets are consolidating another power team, the European Community is unraveling at the seams and wars big and little are roiling the Middle East.

The issues have not changed much from his previous meetings with President Reagan. He no longer seems to expect to budge Washington, so he is looking toward an exchange of impressions, a talk about the state of the world, not much more.

Mr. Mitterrand has dug in on Lebanon, despite French criticism for keeping troops in Beirut. He recognizes that Lebanon has been a serious setback for the West, but he does not intend to blame the United States or offer advice on what to do now. France must remain in Lebanon, he says, to help ease the coming transition. He wants good political relations, after the troops leave, with all factions in the fighting. The effort has already begun to pay off. Persistent, quiet contact with the Shiite leader, Nabih Berri, has led to arrangements for the Amal militia to protect the French in their exposed positions.

This is an irony, since the U.S. and European forces were sent to protect the Lebanese and Palestinians from each other. But Mr. Mitterrand's point is that outsiders have to work in agreement with all the Lebanese.

He does not want to pull out without an accord with President Amin Gemayel. The key to limiting damage for the West, he thinks, is to avoid a sense of abandonment and to support continuity in the evolving adjustment of power. Mr. Mitterrand feels it is important not to let the situation appear as the end of an era, but only as a shifting passage.

Mr. Mitterrand considers the Iran-Iraq war extremely dangerous. He does not think either side wants to shut off the flow of oil, but events could whirlwind out of control.

France continues to honor its special contracts with Iraq, made in different circumstances by then Premier Jacques Chirac in 1976. It makes France supplier of about a third of Iraq's arms, with the Russians supplying the rest. Beyond that, the president sees little to be done to prevent a victory by either side.

Unlike previous presidents of the Fifth Republic, Mr. Mitterrand is not an avid launcher of foreign policy initiatives. He says he is ready to talk to the Russians, but they are busy with internal problems now. He will go to Moscow if there is no obstacle, as he put it, but he just doesn't know whether it is likely to be this year.

He is convinced that the Russians do want to resume arms control negotiations with the United States, possibly in a different context, merging various issues of disarmament. But he is not optimistic about results. He would like to see a treaty banning all weapons in space, but he thinks France and Europe have to look ahead and join the space race because disarmament is getting nowhere.

Space is becoming a talisman among French political leaders. Their eyes shine when they talk of it as the great challenge, the test of Europe's ability to keep up in the world and the source of inspiration for a new spurt of energy and independence.

They do not seem to consider the costs, and the choices that would have to be neglected, if they decide on a European manned space platform, which Mr. Mitterrand has enthusiastically proposed. It sounds like political poetry, a kind of desperate hope that space will distract the French from their peevish and European from quarrels about the price of milk and tomatoes, infusing a new spirit of community in sum, the outlook from the Elysée Palace is bemused, aware of how limited are the means for diverting the pressures of tension in the world, concerned with stability, trying not to aggravate friction.

The New York Times.

LETTER

Babies and Coffee

In response to "Danger of Caffeine in Pregnancy Reassessed" (March 2): Why must the U.S. Food and Drug Administration spend taxpayers' money to prove what has been common knowledge for decades? Some 30 years ago when I had my children, our old family doctor told me — and other doctors told all my friends in similar circumstances — that large quantities of coffee had to be strictly avoided during pregnancy.

Now the FDA force-feeds hundreds of pregnant animals enormous doses of caffeine to prove that birth defects result. There must be better uses for our money than superfluous cruel experiments?

K. FENT-ANNINGER
Geneva.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

هكزمن الفصل

Mitterrand Even Asks About Har

By Flora Lewis

PARIS

France's President

Francis Mitterrand

has asked the

British Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the German Chancellor

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the Italian Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the Spanish Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the Greek Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the Portuguese Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the Irish Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the Danish Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the Norwegian Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

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the Swedish Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the Finnish Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the Estonian Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the Latvian Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the Lithuanian Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the Hungarian Prime Minister

to visit him in

Paris next week.

The president

has also asked

the Czech Prime Minister

"The pen is mightier than the sword"

(not to mention the railway signal lever).

The marshalling yard at Wolfurt, Austria, serves a particularly dense rail crossroads between Switzerland, Germany and Austria.

Thirty kilometres of track are controlled by 92 points and 227 signals.

The points and signals are controlled not by levers but by a computer.

And the computer is controlled by a pen.

As you might suspect, this is no

ordinary pen. It is, in fact, a light-sensing pen.

Instead of keying commands into the computer in the conventional way, operators simply touch the railroad layout symbols on the computer's two video display screens with the light pen.

The computer checks that the proposed move is feasible and safe, then sets up the programmed path, changing points or working signals as necessary.

This entirely new system was designed and built by ITT in Austria. It has now completed its trial year for the Austrian Federal Railway and further orders have been placed.

Which is good news for Austria's railways.

Not to mention ITT's shareholders.

The best ideas are
the ideas that help people.

ITT

European Headquarters, Avenue Louise 480, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

ARTS / LEISURE

Versace Accents Shoulders; Color Montana Khaki

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — The new winter girl in the Milan collections is all shoulders and no hair — which is just dandy because most of the models, as if mysteriously wired-in, have shaved their heads.

The new winter girl has re-discovered cloth coats: the favorites are white, masculine, double-breasted and, above all, very long. From then on, hemlines oscillate, long and short alternating and

MILAN FASHIONS

looking equally right. Pants and skirts are neck to neck in the race, with pants a notch ahead.

It is a voluminous, larger-than-life look that has solidity and stability, rooted as it is on flat shoes. Monday was a good day for Milan: Versace, Krizia and Complice all presented strong collections. Gianni Versace whispers, but his clothes talk and sometimes even shout. Although for this designer, more is better, he has cleaned up his act considerably. At 37, Versace, with a combination of gutsy talent, hard work and a tightly run organization, has built a \$416-million empire.

Known for his forays into technology, such as his experimental rubber clothes cut by laser beams, Versace said he is through with this and back to the more prosaic but realistic style of pleasing women. The result is a forceful hourglass shape delivered in sculptured jersey and powerful leather, which accounts for almost half of his collection.

Immense, his silhouette had strongly arched shoulders, nipped in waists accented with single and double belts, and long, sarong-draped skirts. His favorite theme was the trench coat, which he used both for coats and in isolated touches such as epaulettes, tight belts and contrasting shoulder flaps, including satin or leather over jersey dresses.



Versace's leather suit with white coat; Montana's jersey dress with draped leather skirt.

Coats were the biggest story here, especially the trio of big brown leather ones. Diana Vreeland, with whom Versace had lunch recently in New York when he opened a new boutique on Madison Avenue, has already ordered one with a cashmere lining. This is not extravagant at Versace's — he

showed a mink coat with brown leather shoulders. Versace's clothes still have sex appeal, especially all the tight-as-tight-can-be skirts draped over the derriere. But somehow the overall image is more mature and less pussycat.

This was a fearless collection with bright green, red, blue and yellow breaking the steady stream of brown and black. The cute alligator shoes and gloves were designed by Donatella Beck, Versace's sister and his assistant. The high-heeled pumps worn with excellent suits — jackets simple and buttoned high and skin-tight skirts — gave this collection a tightly feeling, a relief in a so far over-serious scene.

Evening wear, which used to be nonexistent in Milan, has been developing steadily, partly thanks to Versace, who started working on it a few seasons ago. His best ideas this time were the Klimt sweaters and the Cubist ones, the latter

made of his well-known metallic mesh. Nobody handles khaki as well as the Italians and Versace came up with another interesting idea: khaki for evening, which looked best in a khaki tuxedo. Mariacarla Mandelli, who designs the Krizia line, knows what she is all about and makes no bones about it. A strong-minded woman, she designs for other strong-minded women — the kind who wear leather jodhpurs with cropped jackets and boots just right for a hunt around the castle, as Mandelli states in her press release.

The evening jodhpurs were of black velvet with black satin blouse and black leather jacket.

The first person to fall for the jodhpurs was Michelle Johnson, whom Aldo Pinto, Mandelli's husband and manager, calls "The Krizia Girl." An 18-year-old former model from Phoenix, Arizona, she skyrocketed to fame when Stanley Donen discovered her in the pages of Women's Wear Daily, and she stars opposite Michael Caine in

"Blame It on Rio," just released in the United States. Johnson, who sat next to Ruth Rabb, wife of the U.S. ambassador to Italy, was also wearing the latest Krizia animal sweater.

Fortunately, for all her assertive, clean-cut and I'll-get-my-way clothes, Mandelli also has her charming, cuddly side — mainly all her soft angora animal sweaters, including new and very cute monkey leather coats, printed to simulate ocelot and panther and lined with fluffy mongolian lamb. As for the pink satin coats over black satin pajamas, they were decidedly for the boudoir.

With Greta Garbo's voice in the background, the Paris ace Claude Montana did an outstanding job with Complice, a collection he designs for the Italian entrepreneur Donatella Girombelli. This is a perfect example of a successful tie-up between Paris talent and Milan money.

From the oversized, full-length coats to the all-white sweaters and skirts, Montana delivered a flawless collection, getting everything right from the fabrics to the proportions. The whole silhouette came off as overpowering, a Montana trait, but each separate garment was able to stand by its own beautiful self.

Montana opened with khaki outfits of flat-topped cavalry hats with the longest fullest coats in Milan over pant suits. All skirts were long and pleated. All shoes were flat. A trio of suits, still in khaki cavalry twill, had perfect jackets with long lapels closing low with a single button.

Sweaters, which are a dime a dozen in Italy, got a new lease of life as Montana worked them into long blouson shapes trimmed with leather shoulders. The best ones were white and V-neck and worn over matching white jersey skirt and wool ties. They were softened by long ropes of pearls tied together with white leather strips.

Dark black and brown shearing coats alternated with cheery purple jersey dresses, their long skirts topped by shorter skinny black leather ones. The half-algorithm, half-knit blousons were another hit, as were the beige jumpsuits with beige, cutaway coats lined with wine-red satin quilting.

The evening clothes were light and fun and a pleasant echo of what Paris fashion is often all about. Montana did a Garbo version of the black sweater in black velvet and satin, with black hoods, dark glasses and long floating black scarves. With circus music and lions roaring in the background, he also produced red-and-black suede jodhpur outfits, which turned the girls into so many man-eaters.



Robert Smith with parchment document that will be auctioned with 49 lordships today.

One Way to Be a 'Lord of the Manor'

By Gregory Jensen

United Press International

LONDON — Those who bid high enough will become lords of the manor, bearers of genuine titles more than 1,000 years old.

Robert Smith, 37, is selling 49 lordships of the manor today in an auction that he considers to be the largest ever in this century.

There is no trick. Anyone spending up to £5,500 (about \$10,000) in the auction can become, for example, the Lord of the Manor of Mommings and Dagworth, or Hoo Charnfield or Beeston or Kilgworth. "These are all ancient titles," Smith said recently. "I don't think there are any of them later than the Conquest" — of 1066, when William, duke of Normandy, conquered England.

But lords of the manor aren't what they used to be. Today, says the sales catalog, "the purchase of a Lordship, in addition to potential manorial rights, entitles the owner to call him or herself the Lord of the Manor." That's about all.

A manor is what it has always been — not a house but a plot of land, originally granted to someone by the king. In feudal times the lord of the manor owned everything within his territory: land, house, buildings and to some extent people.

But Smith is not selling land or houses or plots of ground. Lordships no longer mean real estate ownership, and manors these days are little more than a geographic definition.

Still, the manorial system is one of Britain's few direct survivors from feudal times, a system "at least 1,500 years old," Smith said.

"Manors go back to Saxon times, and lordships have been bought and sold down the centuries," said Smith, a historian who has made a career of buying and selling such titles.

"They're like any property. They are bought and sold just like real estate, though they are incorporeal property. It's like selling air rights over a building or a piece of land."

With names like the Lordship of Odiham Bullocks,

of Great Tey and Tollesbury Hall, of Ditton Cameroys or Rockwells Wiggotts and Coggeshall, the manors are located in 12 counties in England and Wales.

Each title gives any new lord the right to have a coat of arms — plus "all sorts of extraneous little rights which don't mean much these days in money terms," Smith said. These rights vary, but can include rights to "commons and wastes" — to franchises for markets or fairs or to mineral excavation.

Smith buys and sells about 50 lordships a year, aside from auctions like this one. He knows who owns each of the 20,000-odd manors in England and Wales. "A lot of them are still owned by the aristocracy," he said. The owners bring him lordship titles to sell.

So up for auction go such lordships as Rough Close, Atteburgh Chantiers, Wythes Tyells in Buttsbury, Byng Hall in Petstree and Marston in Thardeston. With most of the titles go documents, some of startling antiquity. A court roll of King Edward I, written on parchment about 700 years ago, is one of many being sold with the Lordship of Cratfield. "Very few documents of such age are left in private hands," Smith said.

With the Lordship of Bovey Tracey goes a metal chest overflowing with stiff, crinkling parchments, tracing the manor's rent records since 1700.

"Besides the title, it's the manorial documents you're really buying," Smith said. Documents like a 1642 marriage contract, or an "inquisition" into manorial rights under Elizabeth I. Most of these are so valuable as local history that English law prevents them being taken out of the country.

"That's one reason why most buyers of lordships are English," Smith said. "There is indeed interest among Americans and Germans, and we get letters from all over the world. But it's a long step between interest and the actual payment of cash."

Smith's company, Manorial Research, and his joint auctioneer, Strutt and Parker, are holding the auction in London in the Merchant Taylor's Hall on Threadneedle Street. Smith said he expected lordship titles alone to sell for about £3,500 and those with documents for up to £5,500.

Hollywood Landmark Closes

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Another Hollywood landmark has disappeared with the closing of Tiny Taylor's, the last of the area's old-time, drive-in restaurants where patrons could roll up curbside to get a milkshake from a car hop.

The carhops closed up shop Sunday, trays were swiped by nostalgic customers and a procession of fancy cars passed through in a brief revival of happier, more profitable times for the restaurant, which has lost money in recent years.

"It's a shame they have to tear down a place like this," said Barry Yarnon, one of the last customers. "This is what Hollywood's all about," said his wife, Holly, as she and his wife waited for cheeseburgers in their convertible.

The jazzy, neon-topped eateries have given way to shopping centers, largely because of the move away from drive-in dining to fast-food outlets. A shopping center is now planned for the Sunset Boulevard property.

Evening wear, which used to be nonexistent in Milan, has been developing steadily, partly thanks to Versace, who started working on it a few seasons ago. His best ideas this time were the Klimt sweaters and the Cubist ones, the latter

NYSE Most Active				
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close
AT&T	1,045,000	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2
IBM	1,045,000	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2
GE	1,045,000	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2
AMT	1,045,000	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2
...

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Indus	1143.22	1140.00	1142.50	+13.50
Trans	450.00	448.00	449.00	+1.00
...

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	89.95	89.84	89.95	+1.01
Industries	104.00	103.75	103.90	+1.15
...

Monday's NYSE Closing				
Vol.	4 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Vol.	1,045,000	1,045,000	1,045,000	1,045,000
...

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Advanced	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
...

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	249.74	249.25	249.50	+0.25
...

AMEX Most Active				
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close
AT&T	1,045,000	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2
...

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Change
10%	104	103	AAR	44	2.3	24	543	1994	1994	1994	1994
10%	104	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

U.S. Sees Capital Outlay Up 12%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. businesses plan to increase capital spending 12 percent this year, the largest increase in 18 years, the Commerce Department reported Monday.

The 12-percent planned increase, adjusted for inflation, contrasts to a 3.8-percent decline in 1983. It would be the sharpest increase since a 13.4-percent jump in 1966 and would put capital spending at a record \$343.6 billion in actual dollars.

The 12-percent increase would be the first rise in three years. An earlier survey of businesses in January estimated the 1984 increase at 9.4 percent.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige attributed the increase to a "thriving economy," that "has encouraged firms to raise their capital-spending plans for 1984."

Mr. Baldrige said that by the end of the year, capital spending would be 18 percent higher than it was at the trough of the recession in November 1982.

"The rise will be the largest eight-quarter post-recession gain since the 1954-56 recovery," he said, and asserted that the Reagan administration's business-tax reductions and an easing of regulatory burdens had contributed to the improvement.

But Mr. Baldrige said high interest rates could curtail business spending later in the year unless something is done to reduce huge federal budget deficits.

"Reductions in federal spending are essential to maintaining growth in private investment," he said.

The increases are expected across the board. Manufacturing industries plan a 16.3-percent increase, with the largest gain in the automobile industry, which plans a 34-percent increase. Nonmanufacturing industries plan a 12-percent increase.

Inflation-adjusted spending increased 3.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1983, and the Commerce Department's survey predicted a similar increase in the first quarter of 1984 and a 0.4-percent rise in the second quarter.

In the survey, manufacturers said they expect sales to increase 11.5 percent in 1984, compared with a 7.5-percent increase in 1983.

In non-manufacturing industries the largest increase would be for mining, with a 23.9 percent surge in capital spending, adjusted for inflation.

Trade and service industries projected an 11.6 percent improvement, transportation industries a 6.6 percent gain and public utilities 5.9 percent, the department said. (AP, UPI)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Change
10%	104	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Change
10%	104	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Change
10%	104	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Change
10%	104	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Change
10%	104	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Change
10%	104	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

هكزامن الأصل

FUTURES & OPTIONS

S&P's 100 Index Options
Are Unparalleled Success

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

NEW YORK — From the Standard & Poor's 100 index options started trading on the Chicago Board Options Exchange March 11, 1983, the new market became a phenomenon for several reasons.

For one, no other options or futures have become so popular in so brief a time as the S&P 100, originally named the CBOE 100 and now known in the trade by its ticker symbol OEX. Last Wednesday, for example, a record 342,297 OEX contracts changed hands, eclipsing the previous mark of 320,529 trades set on Feb. 9. Its daily average volume this year has been 224,000 contracts.

As another example, last Wednesday the New York Futures Exchange's options on its parent's composite index traded 26,581 contracts and the American Stock Exchange's Major Market Index, 22,994.

Also typical, the most active futures market last Wednesday was in Treasury bonds on the Chicago Board of Trade, where 195,000 contracts were traded, as well as 22,520 Treasury-bond options. Significantly, the volume of the S&P 500 index futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange that day was 59,289.

"There are several ready explanations for the OEX phenomenon, which is unparalleled in the history of the options or futures markets," said John M. Blin, partner in Shatkin Investing Inc., Chicago, and a former economics professor at Northwestern University.

"One reason is that the OEX index of 100 stocks contains 80 percent of the richest, or most heavily capitalized, shares in the S&P 500 index, against which the investment performance of most institutional portfolio managers are measured."

Another reason, Mr. Blin said, was that many portfolio managers now believe they have found the "handle" that permits them to project the overall stock market's moves a few minutes before the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks confirms them.

As he explained: "The fact is that IBM has become the anchor around which the market moves. So 'rich' is IBM that any price change in its stock will greatly influence the popular share averages immediately. Because the OEX has only 100 stocks, including IBM, it responds somewhat faster than the other averages. Since the breakup of AT&T, IBM has become, for better or worse, the bellwether issue."

By "richness," Mr. Blin meant that no other stock is as heavily capitalized as International Business Machines Corp., which has 609 million shares outstanding. At last Friday's IBM close of 108, these shares were worth almost \$65.8 billion.

According to his research, IBM represents 12.5 percent of the value of the OEX options; 6.5 percent of the S&P 500 index; 4 percent of the Big Board's composite index, and 9 percent of the Amex Market Value Index.

Because the Dow Jones industrial and Value Line averages are termed "democratic" in that all shares are weighed equally, IBM's price represents one-thirtieth of the Dow and carries as much clout as the cheapest over-the-counter stock in the Value Line. Mr. Blin noted.

Still another reason the OEX has become a sort of early warning indicator of how the other averages will move is the volatility of the shares in this index. All the OEX blue-chip stocks are constantly being traded, while the broader-based indexes contain many less-active issues or those that trade infrequently.

Stewart C. Elmer, vice president and director of options trading at Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Inc., offered another view of the OEX options:

"Aside from the technical factors that have made the OEX the most successful product anyone can think of, we must remember that it was the first of its kind and from its first day enjoyed the expertise and liquidity of the CBOE, the first stock options market. Copycat products rarely do as well as the first one off the mark."

He said that the OEX options have also benefited from changes that have been sweeping the equities market. "Investors today do not think long term," he continued. "That is why the stock options grew so popular. Now, many investors think in even shorter day-to-day terms and this may explain the incredible OEX index option market. It may also explain why the stock options volumes on the CBOE and Amex both declined 2.7 percent in 1983, a year of rising share prices."

Analysts
Pull NYSE
Up Sharply

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange scored its best gain in two weeks Monday after a leading analyst turned optimistic about the market despite prospects of higher interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 15.60 to 1,155.36, the biggest gain since it climbed 30.47 Feb. 24. It had plunged 31.72 last week, including 7.33 Friday.

Advances led declines 941-636 among the 1,974 issues traded. Big Board volume totaled 84.5 million shares, up a bit from the 73.2 million traded Friday.

Stocks rallied following reports that John Mendelson, the respected Dean Witter Reynolds analyst, had turned optimistic about the market's outlook because, using the contrarian approach, so many other analysts were negative.

Jack Lavery, Merrill Lynch economist, who predicted a slight credit tightening by the Federal Reserve, heartened some investors by forecasting that the economy would slow to a more sustainable pace. Also, Mr. Lavery and a few other analysts predicted that the Reagan administration and Congress would overcome political obstacles to work out the federal budget deficit a bit.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said he was encouraging investors "are not asking whether interest rates are going up but rather how much. That normally indicates the market is getting ready for a rally."

Gulf Oil was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1 1/2 to 66 1/2. California Standard, which has agreed to buy Gulf for \$132 billion, was unchanged at 34 1/2. The White House indicated it did not oppose big oil mergers.

Superior Oil, a 1 1/2 winner Friday, was the third most active issue, up 1/4 to 39 1/2. Mobil Corp. has agreed to buy Superior. Mobil eased 1/2 to 29 1/2.

St. Regis, a 4 1/2 loser the previous two sessions, was second on the list, off 3/4 to 37. St. Regis agreed to buy back shares held by General Oriental Ltd. for \$52 a share. (Page 11.)

Houston Natural Gas fell 4 to 47 1/2. HNG said it will take a \$22-million charge against second-quarter earnings for expenses incurred while fighting off Coastal Corp.'s takeover bid. Coastal added 1/2 to 35 1/2.

IBM, which last week boosted its stake in Intel to 18.8 percent, gained 2 1/2 to 110 1/2 in active trading. AT&T, which showed a data-management control system, added 1/2 to 17 1/2. General Electric, which introduced a dozen new appliances, gained 1/4 to 50 1/2.

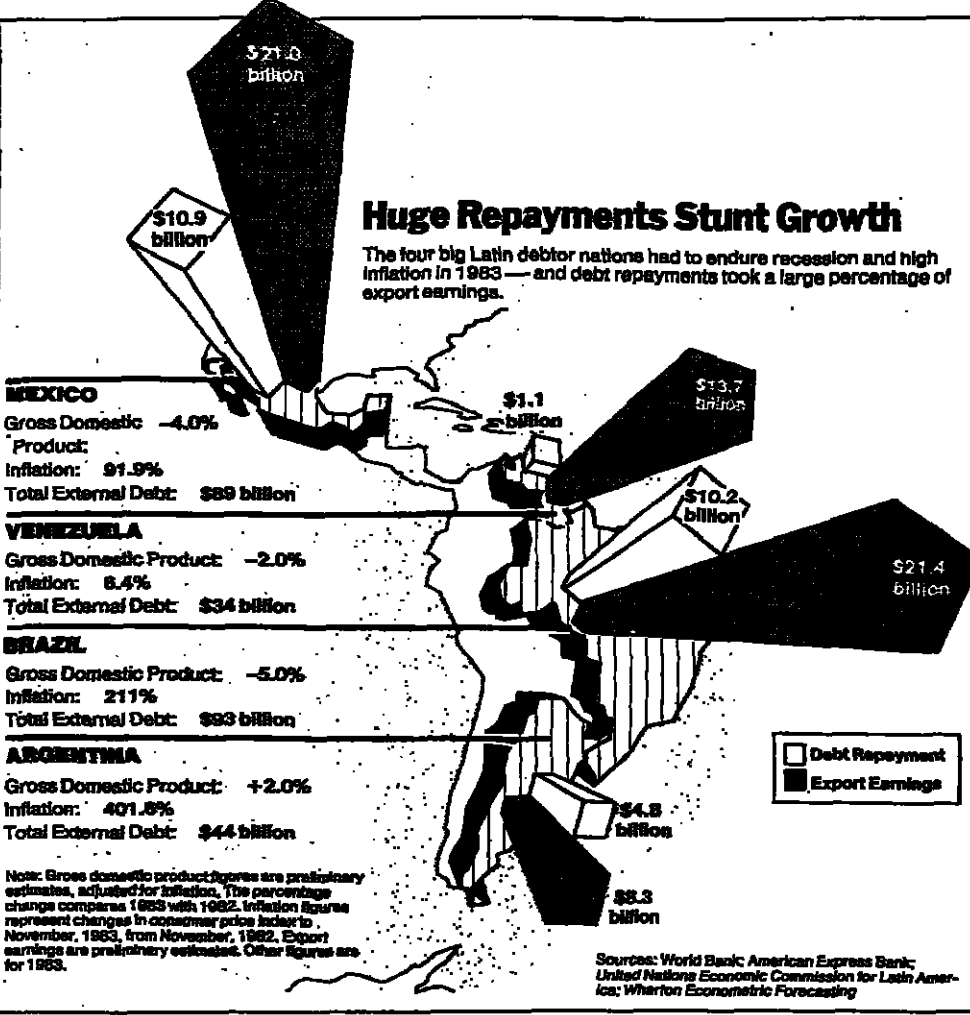
Motorola gained 3/4 to 111 1/2. Digital Equipment 2 1/2 to 88 1/2. Texas Instruments 2 1/2 to 128 1/2. Hewlett-Packard 1 1/2 to 36. Cray Research 2 1/2 to 45 and Data General 1 1/2 to 46 1/2.

Clyde V. Prestowitz, a counselor for Japanese affairs in the Commerce Department, said Sunday the agreement in principle would allow U.S. officials to attend the meetings of the various industry advisory councils as participants.

The two active levels of participation in the councils are expert witness or member, with the latter participating fully in the deliberations.

The accord, which was championed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone over the often-vigorous opposition of government and industrial leaders, would give Americans much of the same type of access to the legislative process that Japanese lobbyists have in the U.S. Congress.

Aides here stressed, however, that the exact nature of the U.S. participation likely would not be known for many months. But participation in the councils would give Americans a better understanding of the workings of Japanese industrial policy, which has been a source of trade friction between the two countries. The United States has argued that Japan's



Some Bankers in U.S. Less Optimistic
Latin American Debt Crisis Is Ending

By Robert A. Bennett

NEW YORK — Some bankers in the United States are no longer as optimistic that the Latin American debt crisis is working itself out.

Their new fears are based on a change in the nature of the problem. In the past, major debtor countries were not meeting their obligations simply because they did not have the money. But in recent months, at least two countries have stopped paying interest on debts even though they apparently have the foreign exchange to do so.

Argentina, which is about \$3 billion behind in interest payments, is estimated to have at least \$1 billion in foreign exchange. And Venezuela is estimated to have \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion in foreign-exchange reserves. These holdings are the result of austerity programs that have decreased the demand for imports and encouraged exports.

The two countries are reluctant to use that painfully earned foreign exchange to pay foreign banks. Instead, they have indicated that they will use the money to stimulate economic development.

This fundamental change is having a profound effect on the international financial system. Some bankers fear that it could unravel much of the progress of the past year, during which cooperation among the lenders and borrowers, their governments and such institutions as the International Monetary Fund have kept the global financial system intact.

The new atmosphere is making it more difficult for major banks to persuade smaller banks around the world to participate in loans to other Latin American countries, such as Mexico and Brazil, that have shown substantial progress. And it is those loans that have been enabling the borrowers to meet their debt-service obligations and to continue financing much-needed imports.

An even more serious concern is that a bank somewhere in the world might decide to declare a debtor country in default, and attempt to seize the country's commercial assets in other countries, such as bank accounts, ships and airplanes. Every creditor bank would have to take similar action to protect itself, thus placing all of the country's loans in default.

"At some point, some head somewhere in the world is going to do something foolish," said a New York banker. "This is a very explosive situation."

It is conceivable, he said, that a large bank with a relatively small exposure in Latin America might declare a default to weaken competitors that have proportionately greater exposure.

Banks with large write-offs, weak earnings and relatively small capital accounts would be stymied in their growth, while others with smaller Latin American exposures and stronger capital bases could move ahead more quickly.

What is making the bankers particularly nervous is the approach of the end of the first quarter. Because much of Argentina's interest payments is expected to be more than 90 days in arrears at the end of March, it seems almost certain that the earnings of several major banks will be significantly reduced. Under U.S. law, loans on which interest is past-due 90 days or longer must be considered a nonperforming asset.

Interest on nonperforming loans cannot be counted until it is paid. Ordinarily, interest payments are made quarterly and banks keep accruing interest even before payment is made. But that may not be done with a nonperforming asset. Not only can the bank not accrue interest for that quarter on such loans, but it also must deduct from the current quarter's profits interest on the loan that had been accrued previously.

Because of Argentina's actions, analysts estimate that first-quarter earnings of Manufacturers Hanover Corp. and Citicorp might be reduced \$24 million or more, and that J.P. Morgan & Co. and Chase Manhattan Corp. also might experience declines.

But some bankers remain confident that the crisis. (Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

Oil-Merger Rush
Stirs Criticism
Moratorium Sentiment Grows
After Mobil-Superior Pact

By Mark Ports

WASHINGTON — Mobil Corp.'s plans for a \$5.7-billion takeover of Superior Oil Co. engendered new support in Congress Monday for a moratorium on mergers involving major oil companies.

Mobil Corp. disclosed Sunday that it had agreed to buy 22 percent of Superior Oil Co. from the founding Keck family and that it would offer the company's remaining stockholders the same price, \$45 a share, or a total of \$5.7 billion.

The chairman of Standard Oil Co. of California said Monday that a moratorium on mergers would cause "chaos" for his company's planned \$13.2-billion takeover of Gulf Corp.

Senator J. Bennett Johnston, a Democrat of Louisiana, has introduced legislation calling for a six-month moratorium on mergers among the 50 largest U.S. oil companies. And Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, an Ohio Democrat, said he was looking for an appropriate bill to attach a similar amendment in the Senate.

Anti-merger legislation has also been introduced in the House. And several House and Senate committees have scheduled hearings into mergers, beginning with a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing scheduled for Thursday.

Mr. Johnston and Mr. Metzenbaum have been the leaders of a Senate movement in the past two weeks favoring a halt to the oil industry's merger activity, and earlier measures introduced by them were defeated. But Mr. Metzenbaum said Mobil's action "increases the sense of urgency."

In addition to the Mobil-Superior and Socal-Gulf agreements, Texaco Inc. has agreed to buy Getty Oil Co. for \$10.1 billion. The Dutch-British consortium that owns most of Shell Oil Co. offered to pay \$5.8 billion for the rest, and Texaco, forestalling another possible takeover, paid \$1.3 billion for a 9.8-percent block of its stock to the Bass family of Texas.

Wall Street, which last week was so wary of the possibility of congressional action against mergers that the price of Gulf stock fell considerably below Socal's \$80-a-share offer, continued cautious Monday.

Gulf was up \$1.375 to \$66.50. Socal was unchanged at \$34.50. Superior was up 25 cents to \$39.50. Mobil fell 50 cents to \$29.75.

"I think the Mobil-Superior deal is going to create further pressure" on Congress, a professional stock trader said.

The possibility of a freeze on oil mergers has brought the top executives of several oil companies to

Washington to lobby Monday, before going to a series of meetings on Capitol Hill. George M. Keller, Socal's chairman, defended his company's merger plans and those of the rest of the industry.

"I think what we've come up with... is an arrangement that will give us a stronger company," Mr. Keller said in an interview. "We're borrowing the money for known resources and then consolidating the opportunity that this presents for future development."

"Two words have come together kind of like 'Damn Yankees,' and they're 'Big Oil.' Sure we're big. But we have to be big to compete."

Senate opponents of the merger activity argue that the companies in the oil business are already big enough. In a letter to his colleagues, Mr. Johnston wrote: "The end result of this activity will be fewer and bigger oil companies. They will be much more in debt, and will have less money for finding new oil and gas wells."

His bill would delay the Socal-Gulf and Mobil-Superior mergers but not affect the Texaco-Getty agreement, because, he said, it has already cleared government anti-trust approval.

James E. Lee, chairman of Gulf, described said a moratorium would be "the worst of both worlds." They suggested that if the merger was blocked, it might clear the way for T. Boone Pickens Jr. to resume his assault on Gulf. Mr. Pickens and a group of investors led by Mesa Petroleum Co. last week extended their \$65-a-share offer for 8.2 percent of Gulf until March 20, apparently betting that Congress would act to stop the merger.

4 Nations Clear
Airbus Project

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — France, West Germany, Britain and Spain gave formal approval Monday to launch the Airbus Industrie consortium's planned \$1.7-billion program to build a new-generation short-to-medium range commercial jetliner, the Airbus A320.

Meeting at the Economics Ministry, officials of the four governments agreed to sign a memorandum of understanding within 60 days on the program and to initiate all national measures necessary for it, a spokesman said.

The officials also decided to offer buyers two rival engines for the twin-engine, 150-seat jetliner. The first deliveries of A320 are scheduled for 1988, the officials said. (AP, Reuters)

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on March 12, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	£	DM	F.F.	ItL	Obols.	S.F.	S.F.
Amsterdam	2.48	3.36	17.84	3.44	1.817	5.57	735.5
Brussels	53.71	77.40	39.65	1.645	1.817	5.57	735.5
London	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Milan	1.626	2.346	12.44	3.714	1.817	5.57	735.5
Paris	6.55	11.63	59.93	2.48	1.817	5.57	735.5
Tokyo	234.75	329.48	16.73	13.97	71.31	42.93	116.28
Zurich	2.151	3.087	15.75	2.883	1.131	71.31	1.00
1 U.S. dollar	0.548	0.921	2.37	1.877	1.384	5.194	45.718
1 SDR	1.6821	0.7031	2.7768	5.538	2.194	3.727	2.294

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

2 British Banks Seek Stake in Stock Firms

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Two of Britain's biggest banks confirmed Monday that they plan to take control of major London securities houses. Barclays Bank, the country's largest commercial bank, said it had agreed in principle to acquire a 29.9 percent stake in Wedd Dursacher Mordant & Co., the biggest jobber, or market maker, on the London Stock Exchange. If exchange rules permit, that stake would rise to 75 percent. Barclays also said it was discussing acquisition of a similar interest in de Zoete & Bevan, a stockbroker formed in 1798, if stock exchange rules are revised to allow the link.

Separately, the merchant bank of Samuel Montagu & Co. said it had agreed to buy a stake in the stockbrokerage of W. Greenwell & Co. Midland Bank, Britain's third-largest, owns 60 percent of Montagu, and U.S.-based Aetna Life & Casualty owns the rest.

Approval from the stock exchange and the Bank of England appears likely. Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the central bank, has encouraged London banks and brokers to band together to form stronger firms equipped to compete more effectively with big overseas securities houses.

Under the Barclays plan, Wedd and de Zoete eventually would be merged into a company controlled by Barclays.

Barclays said it was likely to de-

velop a discount stockbrokerage service using the bank's network of more than 2,000 branches.

The new securities firm will be among the biggest in London. But James Titcomb, senior partner at de Zoete, said the new firm would need to develop more expertise in international securities markets, particularly the United States and Japan.

Current stock exchange rules limit an outsider such as Barclays to a maximum shareholding of 29.9 percent in a member firm. In addition, an outsider that owns such a stake in one member firm cannot acquire more than 5 percent in a second member. Those rules are expected to be relaxed, though, because London brokers, most of them partnerships, are eager for infusions of outside capital.

The London exchange also separates the functions of brokers, such as de Zoete, from those of jobbers, such as Wedd. Generally, the brokers solicit orders from the public, and the jobbers execute the trades. But that distinction is expected to break down as the exchange moves toward freer competition, notably by ending fixed commissions and allowing brokers to set their own fees for share dealing.

To cope with the new environment, banks and brokers are rushing to acquire the jobbers' trading skills. In the past five months, banks have moved to buy stakes in four of the five major jobbers.

Conti, Toyota to Swap Data

HANNOVER, West Germany — Continental Gummi-Werke AG and Toyota Gosei have signed a cooperation agreement focusing mainly on exchange of information, Peter Haverbeck, a member of Conti's board, said Monday.

Toyota, in which Toyota holds a majority share, is the Japanese car industry's biggest supplier of spare parts. Conti is particularly interested in Toyota's production technology, and the Japanese company is interested in Conti's products for the new-car market.

Aerospatiale Loss Expected for 1983

PARIS — Societe Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale, France's state-owned aerospace company, said Monday it expects to post a loss in 1983, its first in five years, because of the recession in the international aviation industry.

The company said that although its 1983 accounts are not ready for publication, "commercial difficulties make it doubtful that we were able to break even."

COMPANY NOTES

Aspeco-Pittsburgh Corp. said Monday that its Aspeco-Pittsburgh Securities VII Corp. unit has begun a previously announced tender offer for Vulcan Inc.'s common stock at \$13 a share.

General Motors Corp. began distributing on Monday \$322.2 million in profit-sharing checks to 531,000 employees. The payment, part of GM's contract with the United Auto Workers, resulted from GM's record sales and profit in 1983.

Hino Motors Ltd. of Japan, a Toyota Motor Corp. subsidiary, has applied to Taiwan's Economic Ministry to set up a joint venture heavy-duty vehicle plant, a ministry spokesman said in Taipei Monday.

News Corporation Ltd., the Australia-based international news organization run by publisher Rupert Murdoch, reported Monday in Sydney a 66-percent increase in profit for the six months ended Dec. 31. News Corp. reported a consolidated net profit of \$23.3 million (\$20 million), or 82 cents a share for the period, up from 31.5 million dollars, or 49 cents a share a year earlier. Total revenue for the group, which includes newspapers and magazines in Britain, the United States and Australia, was 872 million dollars, up from 714 million dollars for the year-earlier period.

Saudi International Bank, a London-based investment bank owned by Saudi Arabia and six Western banks, reported Monday that after-tax profit in 1983 rose 20 percent from a year earlier to \$11.4 million (\$16.5 million). The bank ended its provision for possible loan losses to 1.3 percent of total loans from 1.5 percent "in recognition of increased risks in the international credit markets."

Shoppers-Sears Ltd. said in Toronto that it wants to convert its class A non-voting and class B and

Sharp to Build U.K. Factory

United Press International

TOKYO — A major Japanese consumer-electronics manufacturer said Monday that it will build a video tape-recorder factory in Britain in an effort to forestall trade friction.

Sharp Corp. said that the plant, to have an initial production capacity of 60,000 units annually, will be built in North Wales and that it is expected to go into operation in February 1985. Capacity will be increased to 240,000 units in three to four years, the company said. The main parts will initially be shipped from Japan but will be replaced with locally produced parts eventually.

Sharp's VTR exports to Western Europe amount to about 350,000 units a year, and company officials said Japanese exports were expected to become a source of trade friction between Japan and European countries.

ISC Will Form Unit to Invest in Italian Firms

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — International Signal & Control Group PLC is setting up a Milan-based unit to invest in small military-electronics companies in Italy. John Hartley, a director, said Monday.

He said the new unit, Findep SPA, will help ISC gradually build up a presence in Italy. Small, family-owned electronics companies are booming in Italy, he said, adding: "There hasn't been the concentration in Italy that there has been elsewhere in Europe."

ISC is a military-electronics company based in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. But its shares are listed in London to avoid U.S. requirements on disclosures about major customers. ISC does not want to identify some of its big foreign clients.

In the six months ended Sept. 30, ISC had net income of \$5.4 million on sales of \$86.5 million.

8.6% Stake In St. Regis To Be Sold

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A group of investors led by Sir James Goldsmith, the British financier and casino owner, said Monday that it had agreed to sell its 8.6-percent stake in St. Regis Corp. for \$159 million.

The sale to the New York-based U.S. forest-products, insurance and energy company will produce a profit of about \$50 million for the group, which bought just over three million St. Regis shares early last month. As part of the sale, the group agreed not to make further purchases of St. Regis securities.

A source close to the group said Monday that it had intended to be a long-term investor in St. Regis but that the company came up with "a very fair offer" for the shares.

The purchase of the shares last month sparked speculation about the possibility of a takeover bid valuing St. Regis at well over \$1 billion. Between 1980 and 1982, a group controlled by Sir James bought Diamond International Corp., a smaller U.S. forest-products company, for about \$350 million. Sir James's group later made large profits by breaking up Diamond and selling certain operations.

The sale to St. Regis was announced by General Oriental Ltd., Sir James's Hong-Kong based company. General Oriental said the shares were sold for \$52 each. On the New York Stock Exchange Monday, St. Regis shares closed at \$37 a share, down \$3.125 from Friday's close of \$40.125.

The shares had been acquired for an average price of about \$35.50.

The group that participated with General Oriental included a subsidiary of Charterhouse J. Rothschild PLC, the London-based financial-services company, Atlas Investment Trust PLC, Global Asset Management Ltd., Transcontinental Services Group NV, and L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, the New York investment bank owned 50-percent by Charterhouse J. Rothschild.

St. Regis officials were not available for comment on the stock-sale plan.

Castle & Cooke Fights Stock Bid By Texas Oilman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Castle & Cooke Inc., the Hawaii-based food producer and distributor, said that it was fighting a hostile takeover attempt by Charles E. Hurwitz, a Texas financier and oilman who has been a participant in numerous corporate raids.

The company obtained a temporary restraining order Friday in Hawaii's First Circuit Court blocking Mr. Hurwitz and several of the companies he controls from acquiring more Castle & Cooke stock within 10 days. The company said Sunday Mr. Hurwitz had already obtained more than 10 percent of the company's outstanding shares.

In a separate suit filed Friday in U.S. District Court in Honolulu, Castle & Cooke maintained that Mr. Hurwitz indicated to company officers last week that he was negotiating with at least four holders of substantial blocks of stock in the company, with the intent of buying them out.

Ezra G. Levin, a lawyer for MCO Holdings Inc., which Mr. Hurwitz heads, said Sunday, "We intend to contest the suit vigorously."

Castle & Cooke closed Monday at \$17.625, down 62 1/2 cents from Friday, on the New York Stock Exchange.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

12 March 1984
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of those funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following information is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended to constitute an offer of securities. Please consult your broker for more information.

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NOTIFICATION TO INTERNATIONAL BUSINESSMEN

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Now Tyndall Bank offers you an easy way of earning higher interest on US dollar deposits whilst retaining complete access to your savings at all times.

Tyndall's new Dollar Money Account enables expatriates and other overseas residents to benefit from rates of interest normally only available to major investors in the London money market.

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- No reports to any government authority — for non-residents of the Isle of Man.

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Name _____
Address _____

IHT/Mar/84

البنك السعودي العالمي المحدود Saudi International Bank AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-ALAMI LIMITED

Extract from Consolidated Accounts at 31 December 1983

	1983 £'000	1982 £'000
Share Capital and Reserves	99,906	77,306
Subordinated Loans from Shareholders	54,425	49,481
Total Capital Funds	154,331	126,787
Deposit Liabilities	2,518,669	2,324,746
Loans	1,215,348	1,045,312
Total Assets	2,772,845	2,531,748
Profit before Taxation	20,289	15,282
Profit attributable to Shareholders	11,350	9,430

Shareholders: Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency,
National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia), Riyadh Bank,
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., Banque Nationale de Paris,
Deutsche Bank A.G., National Westminster Bank PLC and Union Bank of Switzerland.

99 Bishopsgate London EC2M 3TB. Telephone 01-638 2323. Telex 8812261/2.

EXECUTIVES FREQUENTLY RETURN
TO THE RITZ-CARLTON.
EVEN WHEN THEY HAVE NO BUSINESS HERE.

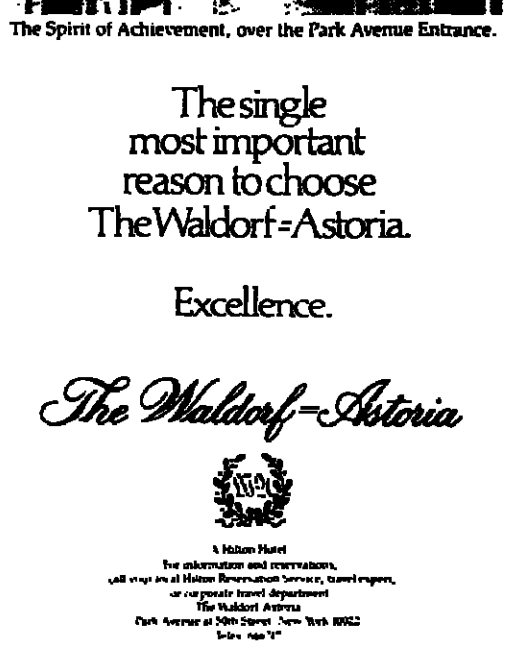
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DeVos-Halbstein Int. N.V.
\$ 5 1/4 Bid - \$ 7 Ask
Adjusted for recent
2% for 1 stock split.
Prices in U.S. dollars
Quote as of
March 12, 1984.
First Common Stock Securities Inc.
Hennepin 483
1917 St. Amsterdam
Telephone: (202) 260-0901
Telex: 45507 Arco nl

Commodities		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR (LHMM)						
1¢ par, 1 point equals \$0.0001						
11:59	26.25	Jun	26.25	789	788	+0.01
11:59	26.25	Jul	26.25	789	788	+0.01
11:59	26.25	Aug	26.25	789	788	+0.01
11:59	26.25	Sep	26.25	789	788	+0.01
11:59	26.25	Oct	26.25	789	788	+0.01
11:59	26.25	Nov	26.25	789	788	+0.01
11:59	26.25	Dec	26.25	789	788	+0.01
Prev. Day Open Int. 54.92 off 0.01						
FRENCH FRANC (LHMM)						
5¢ par, 1 point equals \$0.0020						
12:28	11.25	Mar	11.25	1225	1225	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Apr	11.25	1225	1225	+0.00
12:28	11.25	May	11.25	1225	1225	+0.00
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12:28	11.25	Oct	11.25	1225	1225	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Nov	11.25	1225	1225	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Dec	11.25	1225	1225	+0.00
Prev. Day Open Int. 1.04 up 0.01						
GERMAN MARK (LHMM)						
1¢ par, 1 point equals \$0.0050						
12:28	11.25	Mar	11.25	718	718	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Apr	11.25	718	718	+0.00
12:28	11.25	May	11.25	718	718	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Jun	11.25	718	718	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Jul	11.25	718	718	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Aug	11.25	718	718	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Sep	11.25	718	718	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Oct	11.25	718	718	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Nov	11.25	718	718	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Dec	11.25	718	718	+0.00
Prev. Day Open Int. 2.07 off 0.01						
JAPANESE YEN (LHMM)						
1¢ par, 1 point equals \$0.0001						
12:28	11.25	Mar	11.25	244.43	244.43	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Apr	11.25	244.43	244.43	+0.00
12:28	11.25	May	11.25	244.43	244.43	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Jun	11.25	244.43	244.43	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Jul	11.25	244.43	244.43	+0.00
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12:28	11.25	Sep	11.25	244.43	244.43	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Oct	11.25	244.43	244.43	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Nov	11.25	244.43	244.43	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Dec	11.25	244.43	244.43	+0.00
Prev. Day Open Int. 35.78 off 1.00						
SWISS FRANC (LHMM)						
1¢ par, 1 point equals \$0.0050						
12:28	11.25	Mar	11.25	465	465	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Apr	11.25	465	465	+0.00
12:28	11.25	May	11.25	465	465	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Jun	11.25	465	465	+0.00
12:28	11.25	Jul	11.25	465	465	+0.00
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Year		1983	1982
Pre-Tax Net		419.0	392.0
Hong Kong			
Year		1983	1982
Profits		770.8	752.1
Japan			
Dunlop Olympic			
1st Half			
Revenue		725.54	671.8
Profits		31.43	20.01
Kubota			
3rd Quar.		1984	1983
Revenue		132,914	125,000
Profits		2,600	2,500
9 months		1984	1983
Revenue		424,318	412,760
Profits		10,810	9,400
Sanyo Electric			
Year		1983	1982
Revenue		1,138,812	1,047,170
Profits		140,710	124,770

[illegible]

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Bank 5

Flow

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2. Methodology

3. Results

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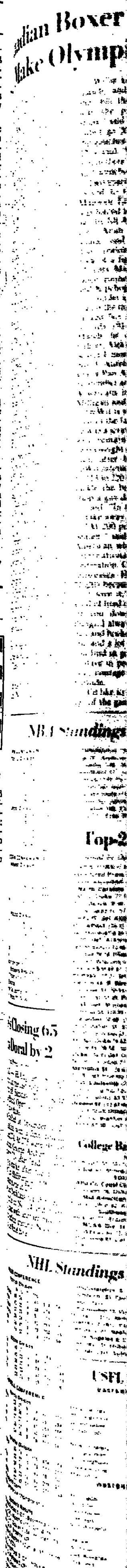
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SPORTS

Canadian Boxer Ready To Make Olympic Move

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK — Willie deWit drew the line at 20 degrees below (minus 20 Celsius). It gets a lot colder in Grande Prairie, Alberta, sometimes 50 or 60 below.

"Even the dogs don't like to run when it gets that cold," said deWit, who was passing through New York recently without an overcoat. "But 20 below isn't that bad, as long as it doesn't get below that. You get used to it. Just bundle up."

The boxing world may find it easy to get used to deWit, an amiable 6-foot-2½-inch (1.98-meter), blond-haired, blue-eyed Canadian who does not have the usual background of a boxer.

He is the world amateur heavyweight champion and a favorite for a gold medal at the Los Angeles Summer Olympics. He also is a church-going, milk-guzzling spokesman for the Alberta Dairy Farmers' Association. And he has been boxing fewer than five years.

He was taught to box by a dentist in backyards in Grande Prairie and Beaver Lodge, towns 20 miles apart about 320 miles north of Edmonton. He is conditioned by a former ring disciple of Idi Amin.

No Canadian boxer has won a medal in the Olympics since Letty Guinn of Toronto took a gold in 1932. If deWit becomes Canada's first Olympic boxing champion in more than 50 years, he will be worth millions in cash prizes.

The 22-year-old son of Dutch emigrants to Canada was escorted around New York by local fight manager Shelly Finkel and by Dr. Harry Sauer, who could become the richest former dentist in all of Beaver Lodge (pop. 1,200).

It started when Chris deWit sent her football-playing son to get him out of his hair. "It had heavy bangs, and when owner Jim Murre spotted deWit hitting them, he saw enough raw talent to call Sauer, who had boxed professionally as a youth in Louisiana."

"After two, three months, I told his parents he would be a world champion. They thought I was goofy."

deWit won his first tournament in 20 seconds. Not fight, tournament.

"Willie kept saying, 'Get me a match,' and I looked around and the only thing that was available was the provincial championships," said Sauer. "His first fight didn't go 20 seconds. The rest of the coaches pulled their kids out. They said, 'We're not going to put him in there with our kids, he might hurt somebody.'"

Two years ago, deWit and Sauer moved to Calgary to work with Mansoor Esmail, a Ugandan who was forced to leave his home years ago by Idi Amin, the former dictator. "Amin taught him to box," Sauer said of Esmail. "People don't realize it, but Amin was a heck of a fighter — undefeated in 10 years. Mansoor also trained distance runners, like Henry Rono and Kipchoge Keino."

In under a year, deWit was fighting on the international level. He is ranked No. 1 in the world at 201 pounds (91.17 kilograms). Last March, he outpointed the No. 2 fighter, Aleksandr Yagubovich of the Soviet Union. He knocked out the No. 3, Amelio Tovo of Cuba, last year's Pan-American champion, in September and has beaten both top Americans in the division, Henry Tillman and George L. Davis.

deWit is still growing — a half-inch in the last year (six years ago, he was a scrawny 130-pounder). He will remain in the 201-pound heavyweight division for the Olympics, after he turns professional deWit estimates that he will fill out to 218 to 220 pounds and be able to tackle the bigger guys. "You can chop a guy down over 10 rounds," he said. "In three rounds it's hard to take away that size advantage."

"At 200 pounds, Willie can't be beaten," said Col. Don Hall, the American who is president of the International Olympic Boxing Federation. One of the things that impresses Hall is that deWit "fights because he likes to."

"I love it," said deWit. "I got kind of tired of team sports. People let you down, slacking off and things. I always liked contact, football and hockey. But this is one-on-one and a lot of the characteristics you find in good fighters are good to have in people, like determination, courage and a never-say-die attitude."

"I'd like to help improve the image of the game."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	49	35	.584
Philadelphia	39	45	.463
New York	38	46	.451
New Jersey	38	46	.451
Washington	38	46	.451
Central Division			
Detroit	38	46	.451
Atlanta	38	46	.451
Chicago	38	46	.451
Cleveland	38	46	.451
Indiana	38	46	.451
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Dallas	38	46	.451
Utah	38	46	.451
Kansas City	38	46	.451
Denver	38	46	.451
San Antonio	38	46	.451
Houston	38	46	.451
Pacific Division			
Los Angeles	38	46	.451
Portland	38	46	.451
Seattle	38	46	.451
Phoenix	38	46	.451
Golden State	38	46	.451
San Diego	38	46	.451

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
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Dallas	38	46	.451
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Utah	38	46	.451
Kansas City	38	46	.451
Denver	38	46	.451
San Antonio	38	46	.451
Houston	38	46	.451
Pacific Division			
Los Angeles	38	46	.451
Portland	38	46	.451
Seattle	38	46	.451
Phoenix	38	46	.451
Golden State	38	46	.451
San Diego	38	46	.451

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Dallas	38	46	.451
Utah	38	46	.451
Kansas City	38	46	.451
Denver	38	46	.451
San Antonio	38	46	.451
Houston	38	46	.451
Pacific Division			
Los Angeles	38	46	.451
Portland	38	46	.451
Seattle	38	46	.451
Phoenix	38	46	.451
Golden State	38	46	.451
San Diego	38	46	.451

Top 20 Results

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Here are the top 20 results from the Associated Press and United Press International basketball polls for last week.

North Carolina (22-2) def. Clemson 78-64.
South Carolina (23-1) def. Georgia Tech 77-61.
Kentucky (24-1) def. Louisville 77-61.
Duke (25-1) def. Wake Forest 77-61.
Michigan (26-1) def. Indiana 77-61.
Illinois (27-1) def. Ohio State 77-61.
Wisconsin (28-1) def. Minnesota 77-61.
Purdue (29-1) def. Iowa 77-61.
Nebraska (30-1) def. Kansas 77-61.
Texas (31-1) def. Oklahoma 77-61.
Arizona (32-1) def. UCLA 77-61.
Stanford (33-1) def. Princeton 77-61.
Columbia (34-1) def. Cornell 77-61.
Harvard (35-1) def. Yale 77-61.
Brown (36-1) def. MIT 77-61.
MIT (37-1) def. Harvard 77-61.
Yale (38-1) def. Brown 77-61.
Cornell (39-1) def. Columbia 77-61.
Princeton (40-1) def. Stanford 77-61.

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